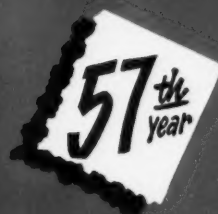


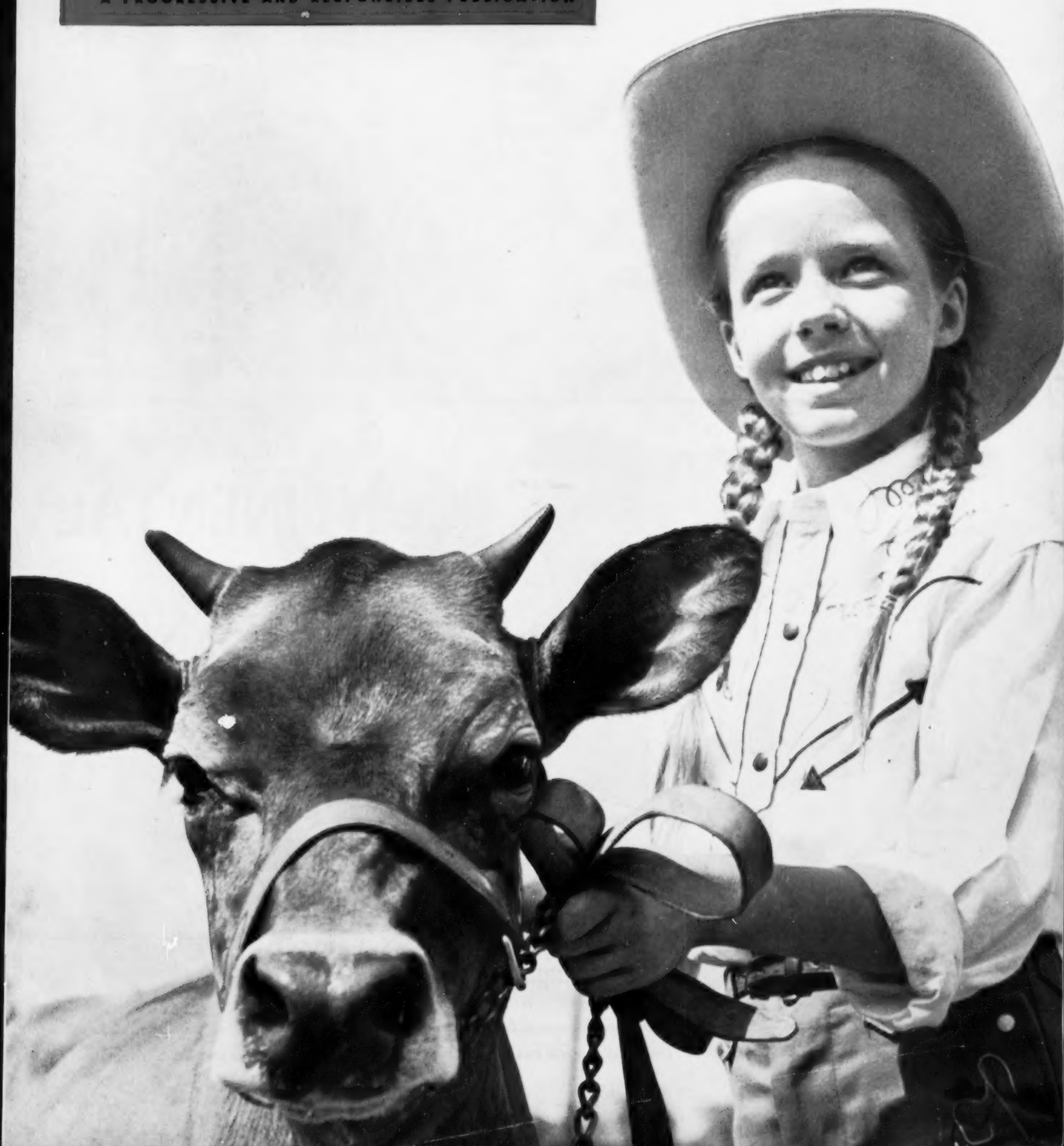
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill
PRESS

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

APRIL 21, 1956



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



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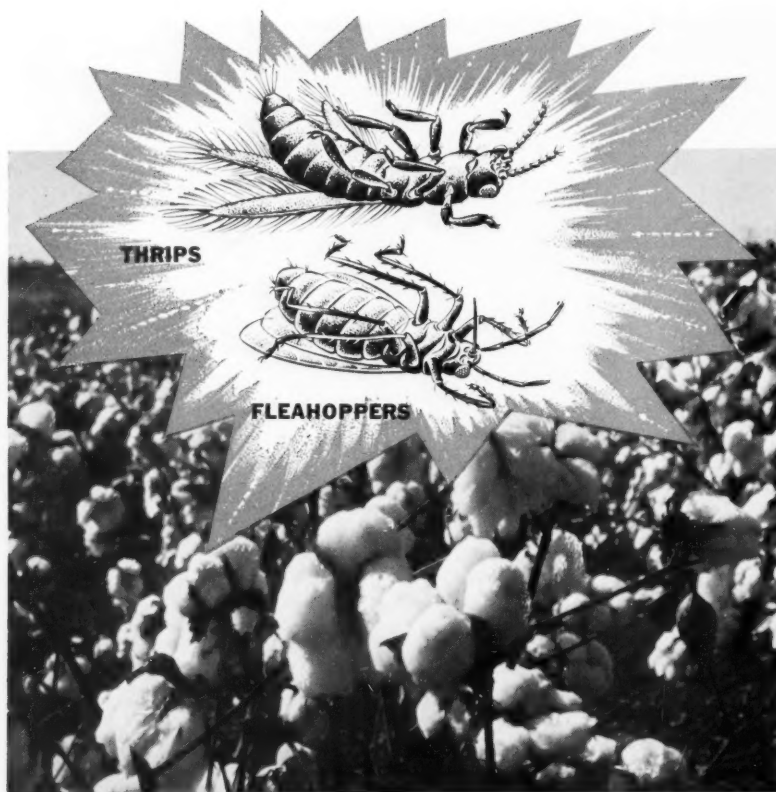


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• **THRIPS—** **• FLEAHOPPERS** **dieldrin** *Gets 'Em*

For bigger yields of cotton at harvest, it pays to start control of insect pests in early season. Thrips, fleahoppers, rapid and tarnished plant bugs and other early pests can be easily and economically wiped out with dieldrin.

Spray with dieldrin throughout the entire growing season. It controls other major pests, too—such as boll weevil and grasshoppers. For bollworm, simply add DDT.

Make sure early season insects do not jeopardize your hard-earned cotton profits! Use dieldrin . . . the fast-acting, powerful and economical cotton pesticide. Dieldrin is available under well-known brand names from your insecticide dealer. See him today.



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AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION
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laugh it off

A man was accustomed to walking through a rural cemetery on his way home. One night he started through, unaware that a new grave seven feet deep, had been dug in his path. He stumbled into the grave.

He struggled for almost an hour trying to climb out and then finally gave up.

A gangly farmer also started through the cemetery, and he, too, fell into the grave. He began a desperate struggle to get out, unaware anyone else was in the grave with him.

The first man listened to him silently for a few minutes and then reached over in the pitch-black dark and laid a hand on his shoulder. "You can't get out of here," he said.

But he did.

George: "It isn't what my girl knows that worries me. It's how she learned it."

Betty had a dime to invest in ice cream. The minister suggested she give the money to the missions, instead.

"I thought about that," said Betty, "but I think I'll buy the ice cream and let the druggist give it to the missions."

Indian: "Let's sit down and hold a pow-wow."

White: "I'll sit down, but darned if I'll hold one of those mangy curs."

It isn't too hard to control your temper when the other fellow outweighs you by 40 or 50 pounds.

Psychiatrist: "Is there any insanity in your family?"

Patient: "I believe there is—they keep writing to me for money."

An elevator operator off for the day was replaced by a girl who, on her first trip, brought the elevator to an abrupt stop. "Did I stop too quickly?" she asked the passengers.

"Oh, no indeed," coyly replied a little old lady in one corner of the car. "I always wear my skirt around my ankles."

Mrs. Smith: "What color dress are you going to wear to the convention dance?"

Mrs. Jones: "We're supposed to wear something to match our husband's hair, so I'm wearing black."

Mrs. Smith: "Gracious me; I don't believe I'd better go."

Isn't there any perfume on the market with a name that would appeal to a nice gal?

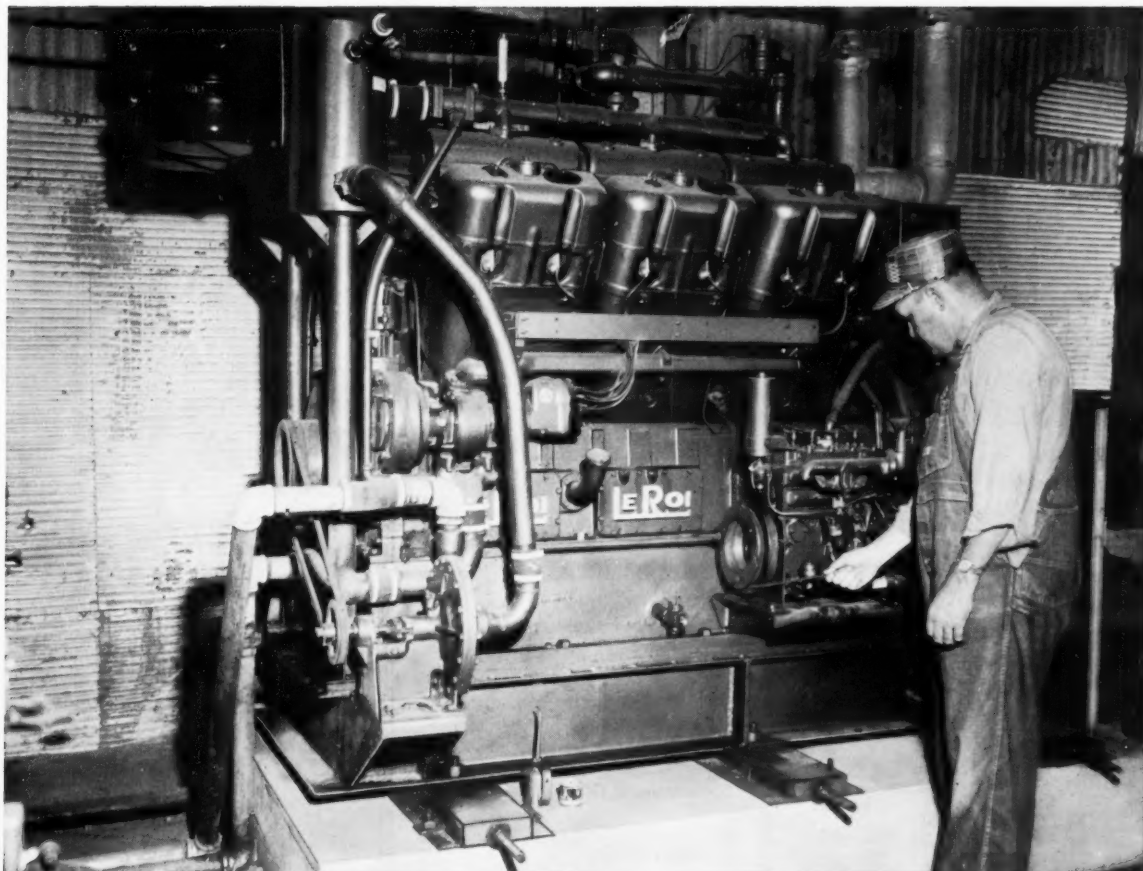
You never realize how the human voice changes until a woman stops scolding her husband to answer the telephone.

"How do you want your hair cut, sir?"
 "Off."

Wife: "I'll be ready in just a minute."

Husband: "No hurry, now dear; I've got to shave again."

It isn't tying himself to one woman that a man dreads when he thinks of marriage; it's separating himself from all the others.



"Le Roi
is the smoothest power
you can put in a gin,"
says Missouri ginner

John Stephens of Kennett, Missouri has been a ginner since 1937. He has run a lot of engines in his time, and when he says Le Roi engines are tops, it really means something. Here's what he told us:

"My Le Roi L3000 engine powers three Continental 80 stands. Running at 920 rpm, it acts as if it is idling. It has plenty of power to spare. This Le Roi engine is the smoothest power you can put in a gin. And it starts as easy as an automobile."

In the last two years, John Stephens' gin has handled more than 4,000 bales. It's a low-cost operation because his 344 continuous hp Le Roi L3000 engine runs on natural gas — the same fuel he uses for two dryers and other equipment.

Le Roi engines are designed for cotton-gin and mill service. They have the weight and stamina to take heavy loads over long operating periods, yet their compact "V" designs take up less room than other engines. They cost less to install, too.

There's a Le Roi engine with extra power for all your requirements — ginning, pressing, cleaning, delinting, plus accessories found in modern installations. Sizes range from 40 to 510 continuous hp.

See a Le Roi engine at work nearby. Your Le Roi distributor will be glad to show you—or write us for literature.

LE ROI



Division of Westinghouse Air Brake Co.

Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin

Cotton Industry Headquarters: Tulsa, Oklahoma



PORTABLE AIR COMPRESSORS



TRACTORS



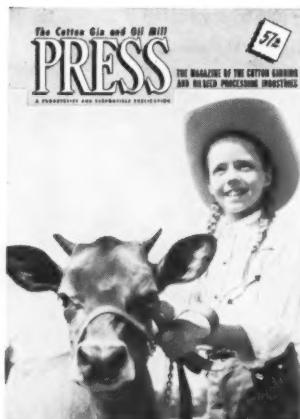
STATIONARY AIR COMPRESSORS



AIR TOOLS



ENGINES



ON OUR COVER:

A love of Nature and of the animals which serve mankind is one of the things that kids raised on the farm are almost sure to get, but many city children don't. The pigtailed youngster shown on our cover is mighty proud of her own Jersey heifer which she exhibits at the local livestock show, and who could blame her? Pamela Burns of Grayson County, Texas, makes a pretty picture, we think, and she probably could teach most of us something about dairying, too.

Photograph by John Jeter

VOL. 57

APRIL 21, 1956

NO. 8

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

★ ★ ★

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginnings' Association
Alabama Cotton Ginnings' Association
Arizona Ginnings' Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginnings' Association
California Cotton Ginnings' Association
The Carolinas Ginnings' Association
Georgia Cotton Ginnings' Association
Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginnings' Association
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Oklahoma Cotton Ginnings' Association
Tennessee Cotton Ginnings' Association
Texas Cotton Ginnings' Association

★

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

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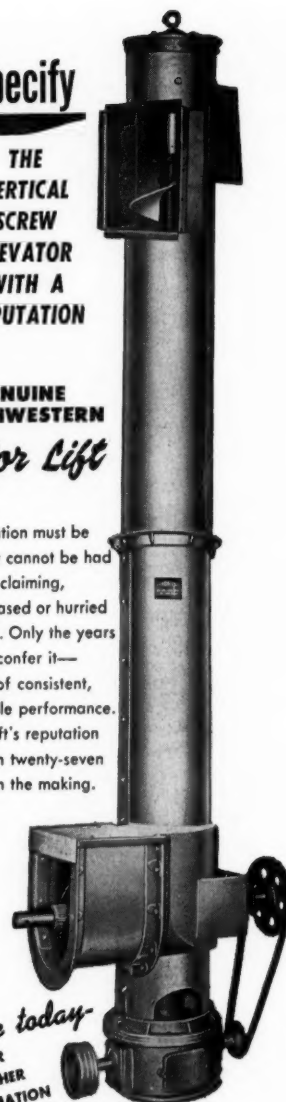
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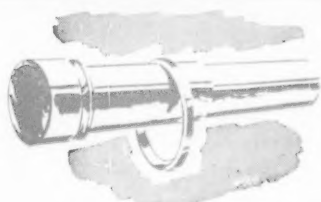
GULF NO-RUST ENGINE OIL — GULF NO-RUST NO. 3—give idle equipment positive protection against rust.



GULF DIESEL FUELS— clean burning. Good ignition qualities.



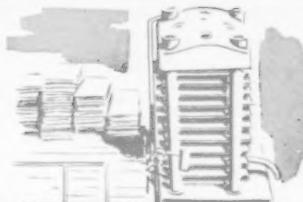
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PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

Special Products Division

Bartlesville, Oklahoma



A Maid Who Stayed With Cotton



LAST YEAR the cotton industry took quite a liking to lovely DeLois Faulkner of Sallisaw, Okla., designating her its "ambassadors of good will." Now DeLois has returned the favor and chosen a job in cotton.

The honey-blonde 21-year-old who reigned as 1955 Maid of Cotton has pushed up her sleeves and gone to work as director of a giant Cotton Fashion Festival being held in Oklahoma City April 22-29 as a feature of the Southwest American Exposition.

• **Love That Lasted** — When cotton chose DeLois, it was the beginning of a mutual love affair, the ex-queen explained.

Unlike most of her predecessors, when she turned in her title DeLois kept right on "selling" cotton. She snapped up an opportunity to direct the festival which J. D. Fleming, Jr., secretary of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' and Cottonseed Crushers' Associations, declares is "one of the biggest promotional activities which has ever been staged for cotton."

"It was really just the perfect ending 'cause I'm still working in cotton," DeLois said, adding "And, of course, I still wear all cotton."

The mammoth festival will be one of the highlights of the exposition which will include the famed "Atoms for Peace" exhibit, to be shown to the public for the first time. It will be held at the Oklahoma State Fair grounds.

Major objective of the Cotton Festival is "to show the versatility of cotton," Miss Faulkner emphasizes.

Co-sponsors are the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Oklahoma Cotton Cooperative Association, Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange and Oklahoma City Retail Merchants' Association.

Dozens of Oklahoma's top retailers of cotton will exhibit the many uses of the fabric for clothing and home furnishings in attractive 1956 styles.

• **Many Cotton Displays** — King Cotton

(Continued on Page 36)

A. J. Chapman, Friend of Many Crushers, Dies

Arthur Jay Chapman, whose friendships in and knowledge of the cottonseed crushing industry probably were greater than those of anyone else not actively engaged in the business, died at Bay St. Louis, Miss., on April 14.

As the official reporter for the National Cottonseed Products' Association and Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association for more than a quarter of a century, Chapman earned the esteem and gratitude of the industry. His knowledge of the trading rules and other technical aspects of the business were especially valuable, and his quiet good humor added to the enjoyment of the annual conventions for his many friends among the crushers.

A native of New Orleans, he lived there until three years ago, when he and Mrs. Chapman moved to Bay St. Louis. He was educated in the public schools of New Orleans and worked there several years until he went to Panama during the construction of the Panama Canal. While in Panama, he married Marie Landry, also of New Orleans, who survives him.

Other survivors include three sons, Jerome W. of Lake Charles, Arthur, Jr., Bay St. Louis, and Frank B., New Orleans; eleven grandchildren and one great grandchild.

From 1911 until 1955 he was actively engaged as a shorthand reporter, reporting many conventions throughout the nation, including the 1928 Democratic National Convention. During the past 25 years he has been associated



A. J. CHAPMAN

with Civil District Courts in New Orleans as court reporter. On Sept. 1, 1955, he retired from everything except his "favorite" conventions, which included the National and Texas Crushers' meetings.

Countless friends will join the staff of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press in extending sympathy to Mrs. Chapman and other members of the family.

• Much Entertainment For Texas Crushers

PLANS for many entertainment features, including events that will appeal to women, at the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association convention in Dallas, June 10-12, are announced by Jack Whetstone, secretary-treasurer.

Sunday evening, June 10, there will be a bingo party, at which food will be served. The ladies' luncheon on Monday will have a style show by Neiman-Marcus. Ladies are invited to enter the golf tournament that afternoon at Northwood Country Club, and there will be the annual dinner dance that night at the Statler Hilton, convention headquarters.

A new feature this year will be a skeet shoot at Dallas Gun Club Monday afternoon—there will be plenty of prizes for entrants, and handicaps will help the score of the inexperienced so anyone may win, Whetstone points out.

H. J. Deuel, Biochemist, Dies in California

Dr. Harry J. Deuel, Jr., 58, a leading biochemist, died recently in Pasadena, Calif. He had been hospitalized since March 24 after flying home from London where he had been on a Fulbright Fellowship.

Doctor Deuel's research on carotene and Vitamin A helped in the enactment of legislation permitting the sale of colored margarine. He also demonstrated that essential fatty acids in diet protect animals against atomic radiation.

He was critical of fat-free or low-fat diets in treatment of hardening of the arteries and high blood pressure, saying such diets may cause liver damage while reducing cholesterol in the bloodstream.



Past
and
Present...

the choice of Ginners for Generations

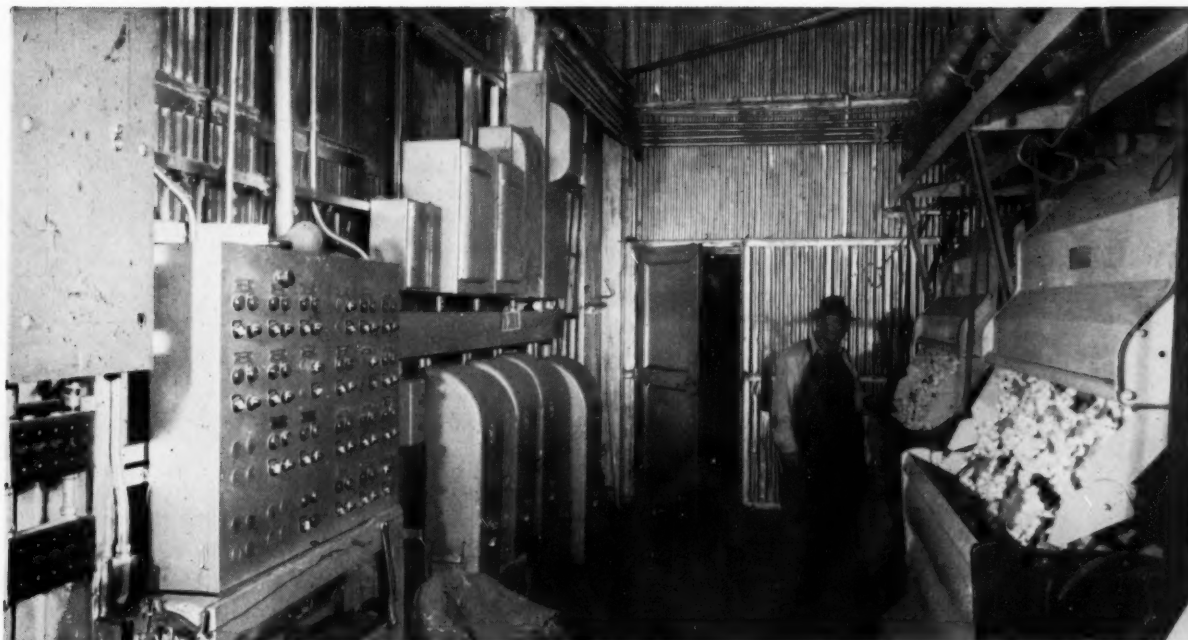


Down through the years, from the day of the mule-drawn, two-wheeled cart to the modern day tractor, ginners have recognized HINDOO as the top name in bagging.

Specify HINDOO by name from your oil mill.

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Atlanta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Galveston, Texas; Gulfport, Miss.; Rosemead, Calif.; Stockton, Cal.; Needham Heights, Mass.



Control center for gin's electric power operation, with panelboard and motor starters.



Automatic Ginning!

Here's what Harold Sharp (at left in plaid shirt), manager of Farmers Cooperative Association Gin of New Home, Texas, has to say about the W. M. Smith Electric Company installation at his plant: "At the present time we have been operating the plant for approximately four months and have not been stopped a single time due to motor failure. Taking into consideration that we will have no repair bill and had no downtime due to motor trouble, we have operated cheaper per bale than we did the previous year on a butane engine."

IN THE upper picture is shown the latest type of remote control panelboard for a modern cotton gin. Each gin stand and auxiliary equipment is individually driven and all controls are centrally located in the remote panel. Through a system of interlocks and red indicator lights the operator can be sure that the gin machinery is started in the required sequence, and by one glance at the panel he can tell what equipment is operating. If, for example, a motor in the overhead fails, the red light would go off on the control panel, indicating trouble with that particular piece of equipment. Overload conditions can even be indicated by a flashing light on the control which operates that particular motor or machine.

Proof of the success of this method is the statement of Mr. Sharp (above) that he has had "no downtime due to motor failure" . . . this at a price competitive with butane engines and none of the headaches of having to locate mechanics or incur costly repair bills. For additional information call or write

W. M. Smith Electric Company

Dallas
3200 Grand Ave.
HAmilton 8-4606

Fort Worth
203 South Main
EDison 6-2372

Lubbock
514 Ave. M
POrter 5-6348

Harlingen
502 E. Buchanan
GARfield 3-6587

Sulphur, La.
Highway 90
JACkson 7-7135

Will the Sea Soon Water Cotton?



AN EXPERIMENTAL UNIT used in desalting brackish water in Arizona is shown in the center picture, courtesy U.S. Department of Interior. Surrounding it are typical sea photos, courtesy Garlon A. Harper, NCPA.



Congress is betting \$10 million on research to remove the salt from ocean water at a cost which will permit its use for irrigation, city water and industry—and the search may be nearer the goal than many realize.

By WALTER B. MOORE

Editor, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

SEA WATER may soon irrigate crops, supply industries with fresh water and make cities grow where only sand was found before. The finding of economical ways to make fresh from salt water would revolutionize the agriculture and population pattern of the world.

Congress is betting \$10 million that this is going to happen. This amount has been appropriated for research on converting sea water into fresh.

Research already done indicates that the cost of large-scale conversion of sea water into fresh is approaching the maximum costs that some U.S. cities now pay for their municipal water. (Congress' \$10 million appropriation doesn't sound so big when we consider the tens of millions that cities and towns are spending for water. For example, Charleston, S.C., a relatively small, seacoast city, has just spent about \$5 million to get fresh water from two rivers. And, Texas cities are talking about pumping in water from the Mississippi River, a couple of hundred miles away.)

Some industries now pay more for the water that they must have to oper-

ate than the research indicates that it will cost to freshen sea water.

• **Costly for Irrigation** — For agriculture, at present, the cost of converting sea water would be several times higher than farmers pay for currently used irrigation supplies.

"At the same time," commented the recent annual report of the Secretary of Interior, "economical improvement of brackish waters for many irrigation uses, which is inherently less expensive than conversion of sea water, is definitely in sight."

Cotton actually is using sea water—indirectly—in the San Joaquin Valley of California. The sea supplies water for an electric power plant which furnishes electricity to pump fresh water for crops. Pacific Gas and Electric spent \$44 million on the project to distill sea water for its boilers and evaporators, and to use sea water as a cooling agent.

Results of the research with sea water, said the Secretary of Interior, "clearly justify the accelerated prosecution of the work," especially in view

(Continued on Page 37)

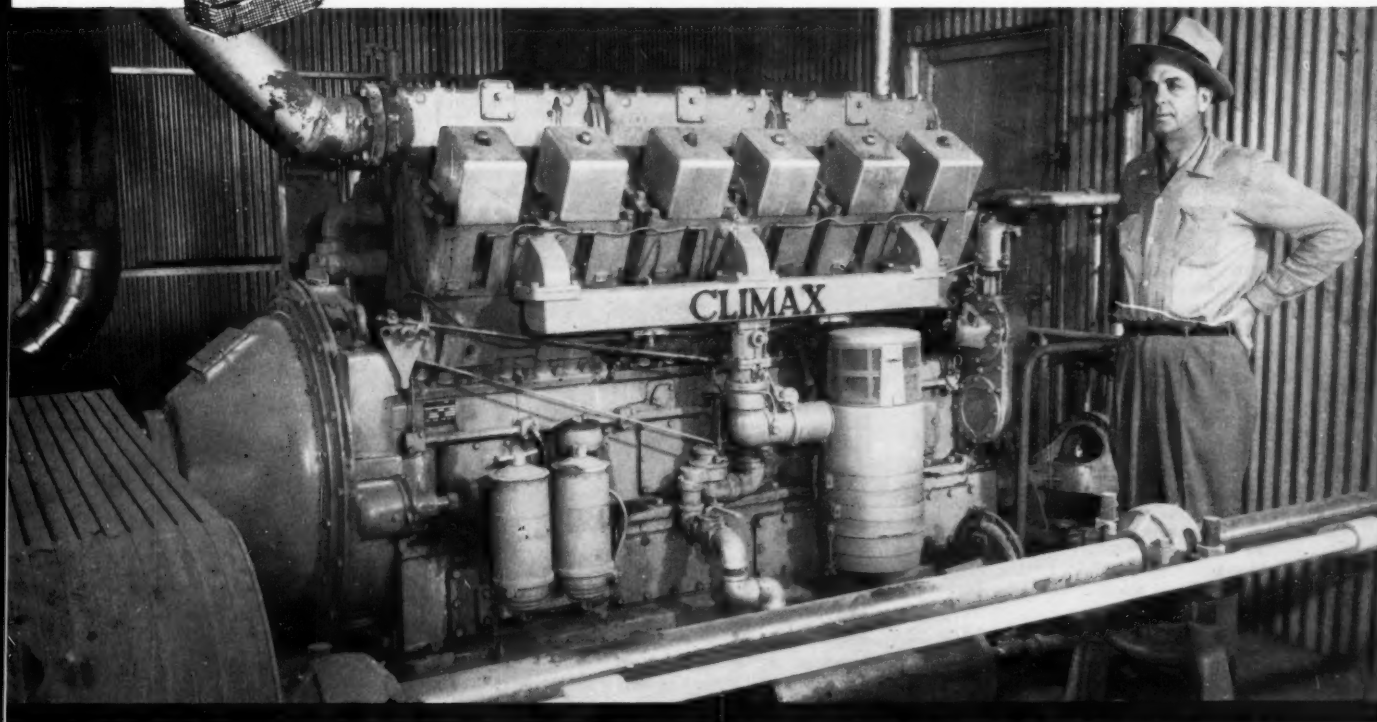


"We saved more than \$7,000

IN POWER COSTS IN THE FIRST YEAR

WITH *climax*"

reports Jack Henry, Simmons-Henry Gin, Lubbock, Texas.



Out in the plains area of Texas, the Simmons-Henry Gin has compiled a record for first year performance with their Climax engine that speaks for itself.

One of the most modern gins in the Lubbock area, the Simmons-Henry company ginned a total of 7,396 bales of cotton at a cost of less than 20c per bale for natural gas fuel. According to the owners, this cost figure includes operating the dryer 95% of the time. Compared to some other types of power available to this operator, this represents a saving of more than \$7,000.00 in the first year by using natural gas. In addition, the owners report that their Climax

engine was more economical to install and has given absolute dependability with no shutdowns.

Climax Blue Streak Engines can give you these . . . and other . . . advantages, too. To fit your particular requirements, Climax makes six famous models with continuous duty power ranges from 180 to 450 horsepower to operate on either natural gas or butane . . . all designed, engineered and constructed especially for the cotton gin industry. Before you repower, it will pay you to get the complete story of the strides Climax has made to provide you with the lowest cost per bale operation. Ask your nearby Climax Blue Streak Distributor for full details.

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CLIMAX ENGINE AND PUMP MFG. CO.

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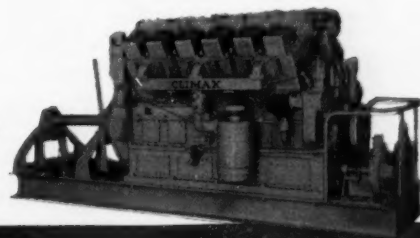
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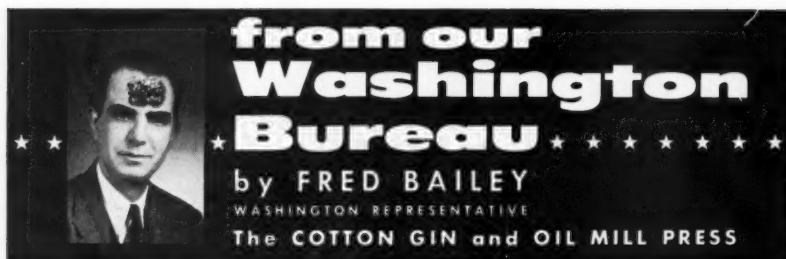
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Denver, Colo., and 5 Branches

United Power, Inc.
(Formerly United Tool Co.)
Shreveport & Alexandria, La.



• **Back Where It Started** — The farm issue is right back where it started, neck-deep in partisan politics. Eisenhower is gambling that he can sell the present programs to farmers; Democrats that he cannot.

Washington observers are as divided over the answer as they are over whether the bill sent him by Congress was good or bad. Most of them think the veto will cost him votes in November.

A lot will depend on what happens before next fall. If prices strengthen appreciably, Ike will be forgiven. With most farmers it is a matter of price and income, not whether the vetoed bill was morally right or wrong.

• **Bank Pros and Cons** — Backers of the vetoed farm bill estimate that its rejection will cost farmers between \$1 billion and \$2 billion this year. Opponents concede that farm income will be less, but argue the long-range soundness of flexible supports.

Eisenhower has taken the problem of falling farm income on his own shoulders. Republican candidates who do not like the situation in agriculture must place the responsibility on the President, rather than exclusively on Secretary Benson.

Eisenhower was considerably less opposed to the legislation sent him than was Benson. He would have signed it had not Benson objected so strenuously.

In vetoing the bill, the President expressed himself as well aware of the plight of farmers after three years of Benson efforts, but he voiced conviction that just a little tinkering here and there would remedy the situation.

He, in effect, acknowledged that the Administration has had more authority all along than it has used. He now is directing Benson to use some of that authority.

The veto strengthened belief here that Benson will remain in the Cabinet. The President does not blame him for the worsening situation in agriculture. Unless Benson stumbles badly, to the extent of becoming a political liability of major proportions, he is "in" for as long as he cares to stay.

The next question is: What will Congress do about farm legislation at this session? Democratic leaders said flatly in advance of the veto that it was "this or nothing." Feeling here, though, is that they will change their minds.

• **Bank Almost Certain** — The main thing the President wants is the Soil Bank. There is no thought that Congress would act in time to make it effective this year, with the possible exception of fall-planted winter wheat for the 1957 harvest.

We think Congress, reluctantly, will vote to make the Soil Bank operative. There are two strong reasons for expecting that a Soil Bank bill will be enacted. Most congressmen, and a majority of

both parties on the Hill, want a strengthened soil conservation program.

Democrats feel that it would be unwise politics to defeat the Soil Bank. Refusal could be used against them in the election campaign. The thinking now is to give Ike about everything he wants and then hold him politically responsible for the consequences.

Before anything in the way of new farm legislation is done Democratic critics of the President intend to let off plenty of political steam. What they want to do is to establish firmly in the minds of most farmers the idea that Republicans are no friends of the farmer.

The Republican problem will be to match their words with deeds. The pressure will be on Benson to make good the Eisenhower pledge to strengthen farm prices and income. The consequences of failure could be the election of a Democratic president.

• **Veto A Disappointment** — One of the peculiar aspects about the veto is that it genuinely disappointed more Republicans than Democrats. The Democrats don't have to run for re-election on the Republican farm program.

Most Democrats regard the veto as "too bad for farmers," but good for their own re-election chances. It gives them an ideal issue next fall. The situation is not much different from 1948, when Harry Truman won after charging that a Republican Congress had shortchanged farmers on grain storage.

For between 75 and 100 Republican congressmen from the farming areas, the veto was a serious blow. They voted for the bill, but many have a tough job persuading many farmers to vote Republican. They face the choice now of going along with the new program or bolting the party on farm issues.

They will face campaign opponents who will be lambasting the Eisenhower Administration. To support the Eisenhower farm program in half a dozen or more "doubtful" Midwestern states could be fatal to their re-election hopes. There can be no doubt but that the veto has divided and weakened the Republican party, and Ike personally in some sections.

• **Cotton Price Cut** — Just at press-time, Benson let it be known that he did not feel that the so-called "deal" made with certain Southerners had bound him to support cotton prices at a minimum of 86 or 87 percent, but said that the supports "will reflect an average of about 87 percent of parity for the full crop."

The Department said the minimum level of price supports for cotton, on the basis of the middling 7/8 inch grade, will be 82.5 percent of parity, or not less than 28.85 cents a pound. This compares with 90 percent of parity or 31.7 cents last year.

Officials said that on the basis of

past schedules of premiums and discounts for the various grades and staple lengths of cotton, the new support rate would average about 87 percent for the full crop.

Of wide interest to the cotton industry, also, is the presstime announcement that USDA's New Orleans office on April 24 will start receiving competitive bids for export of any or all of the cotton held by CCC. This, of course, is the cotton to be shipped after Aug. 1, but this announcement represents potential exports of far more than the five million bales that were expected to be made available. USDA has the right to reject any or all bids or any or all parts of a bid.

Renner Starts Four New Regional Stations

Texas Research Foundation at Renner is establishing four regional field stations in Texas to evaluate forage crops and to test varieties of new crops for adaptability to the soils and climates of the regions, Dr. C. L. Lundell, foundation director, announces.

The stations will be located at Henderson, Taft, Merkel and one on the High Plains.

McCarty Joins Sales Staff Of Delta and Pine Land

Rush E. McCarty has joined the sales department of Delta & Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss.

Tom Moore, sales manager, has announced that McCarty would be affiliated with one of the world's largest

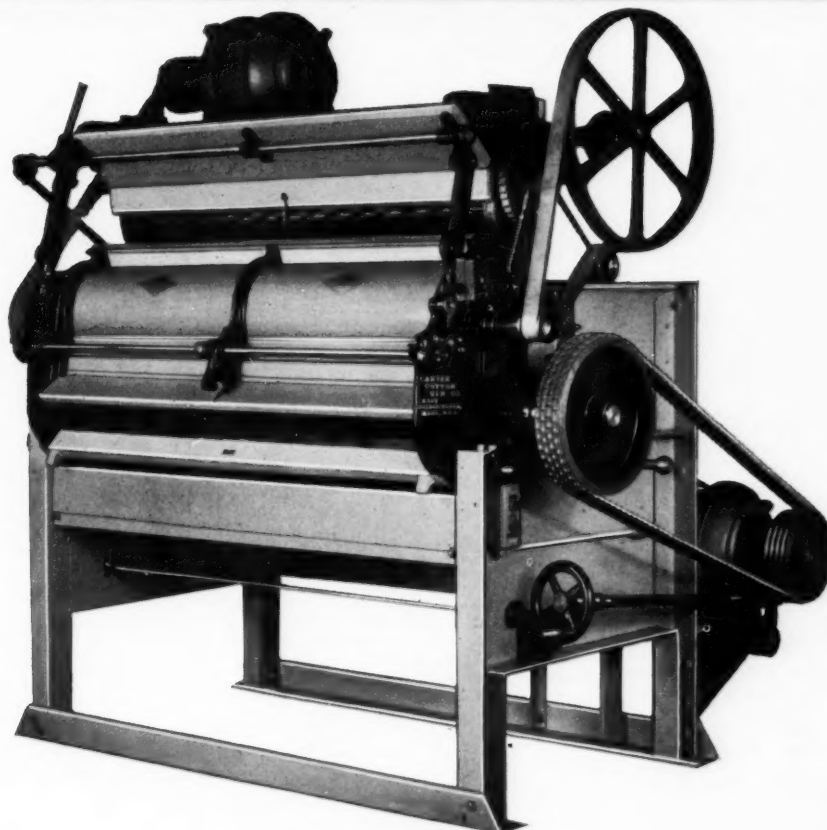


RUSH E. McCARTY

cotton breeding firms in the fields of sales, advertising and public relations.

McCarty, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McCarty, of Sikes, La., has a farm background and is a graduate of Louisiana State University, holding a B.S. degree from that university. For two years he worked with USDA in the production and marketing division and served as senior field officer in county offices.

A veteran of the Korean conflict, McCarty served 32 months with the U.S. Army.



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GUMMERS

"A Sharp Saw Will Cut Lint"
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At Biloxi, April 9-10

Valley Processors Elect Patterson

■ **HICKY** chosen vice-president at convention. Speakers discuss cotton and oilseed trends.

Robert F. Patterson, Trenton, Tenn., was elected president of the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association at the final session of the twenty-second annual convention April 10 at the Buena Vista Hotel in Biloxi, Miss. James Hicky, Forrest City, Ark., was elected vice-president.

Directors elected were N. P. Bartmess, Joe Brady, J. E. Doherty, Jr., T. C. Lee, Zach McClendon, R. H. Norris and P. T. Pinckney. C. E. Garner was re-elected secretary.

Retiring President F. H. Jarrell of Little Rock opened the meeting, which was attended by 225 oilseed processors, their families and guests, with a message emphasizing the value of contacts and mutual understanding that come through membership in the Association.

H. J. Houk, economic research department, Armour & Co., discussed trends in fats and oils in an address which is published elsewhere in this issue of The Press.

T. H. Gregory, executive vice-president, National Cottonseed Products Association, discussed the farm bill, price supports for 1956 and the right of the industry to earn a profit, if it can, for the risk that it takes in purchasing and processing the cottonseed crop.

On the second day of the convention, Storm Whaley, assistant to the president, University of Arkansas, discussed the importance of public relations to every business, large or small. He stressed the necessity for continuously working to improve relations with individuals and groups.

The future of cotton, with special reference to the legislative situation, was the subject of an address by Gerald L. Dearing, markets editor and cotton columnist for the Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Cotton can take one of two courses, Dearing said. "The first is the road of the rigid, high support advocates. This is a road of gradually decreased acreage, and squeezing of production to the point that it is not profitable. It means the elimination of the larger, efficient producer and the distribution of the cotton acreage on a minimum basis, just as has been done in tobacco, where it is said they are rationing poverty.

"Cotton can and will go the same way if the trend is not stopped.

"The other course is a return to prices that are competitive with rayon and other synthetics, a stimulated domestic and foreign market, and production efficiencies that reduce costs per pound for cotton. It is a lifting of acreage restrictions and a freedom of choice of operation.

"It cannot be achieved overnight. The overwhelming surpluses which we have developed through the misguided years of high rigid supports must be disposed of. The foreign markets we have lost must be regained. The inroads made by



LEADERS of the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association are shown in this picture, taken at their recent annual convention in Biloxi, Miss. Shown, seated, left to right, are Robert Patterson, Trenton, Tenn., president; James Hicky, Forrest City, Ark., vice-president; F. H. Jarrell, Little Rock, retiring president. Standing, left to right: T. C. Lee, Memphis; Joe C. Brady, Helena, Ark.; R. H. Norris, Memphis; Norman Bartmess, Kennett, Mo.; and J. E. Doherty, Jr., Newport, Ark., all members of the board of directors.

synthetics must be stopped and the lost ground regained. All this takes time.

"It will not be easy. But I see no reason why it cannot be done—if politicians will work for the farmer instead of using him as a tool to perpetuate their tenure in office."

Processors and their guests also enjoyed a number of entertainment features during the annual meeting, including a golf tournament, banquet and a bingo party for the ladies.

Dallas Chosen as 1957 TCA Convention Site

Texas Cotton Association has announced that their 1957 annual convention will be in Dallas March 22-23 at the Statler-Hilton Hotel. Committee meetings will be held March 21.

L. T. Murray, executive vice-president, has filed a membership list with the hotel to check reservations and advises those making reservations to use company stationery for guidance of the hotel.

Gins' Consolidation Voted

The stockholders of the Farmers Co-Op Gin have approved the consolidation with the Garland, Texas, Co-Op. Under the consolidation, effective immediately, all ginning operations will be handled by the Farmers Co-Op Gin.

Butter Oil Contract Awarded

USDA recently announced awarding a contract to H. C. Christians Co., Chicago, for converting 2,775,000 pounds of CCC butter to butter oil at 3.17 cents per pound of butter oil in 55 gallon steel drums. The oil will be for welfare use in the Middle East.

Jake Weaks Elected New President of MCPA

The election of Jake Weaks, Sikeston, Mo., as president of the Missouri Cotton Producers' Association climaxed the recent seventh annual meeting of the Association. Also elected at the election banquet in Sikeston were Roger Rhodes, Gideon, first vice-president; Don Thomason, Kennett, second vice-president; Jackson Hunter, Sikeston, third vice-president; R. K. Swindle, Senath, fourth vice-president; Bill Sikes, Sikeston, fifth vice-president, and Ronnie Greenwell, Hayti, treasurer. Weaks succeeds Leo E. Killion, Portageville, to become the eighth president of MCPA.

An estimated six hundred persons attending the three session meeting heard retiring President Killion make a plea for domestic parity and payment to farmers on their allocated production of the difference between the price received and 100 percent of parity. He suggested full payment be made on allotted production of 10 million bales per year for domestic consumption and a lower price on four million bales for export.

USDA Proposes Revised Peanut Standards

USDA has proposed revised grade standards for shelled peanuts that would retain separate standards for each of the three major commercial types of peanuts, Runner, Spanish and Virginia, with certain changes in each of these. Due to discrepancies in peanut types, individual standards are necessary. Present standards are of 15 years standing during which time both peanut characteristics and production methods have changed, USDA points out.

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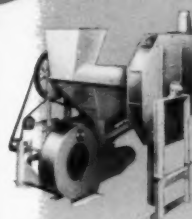
Cob Crusher for making
Poultry Litter



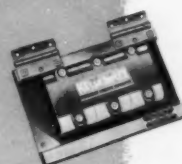
Corn Cutter and Grader
with Aspirator



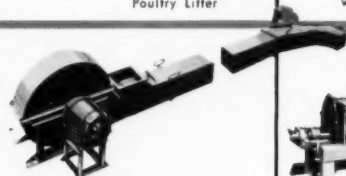
Vertical Feed Mixer
1/2 to 5 tons



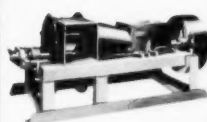
Corn Sheller with blowers
for grain and cobs



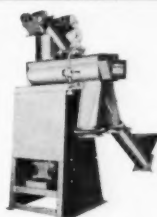
Magnetic Separator
protects mill machinery



Forced Air Carloader
with motor or belt drive



Regular and Pitless
Corn Shellers



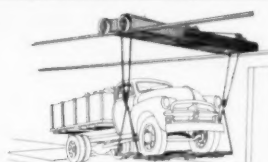
Twin Molasses Mixer



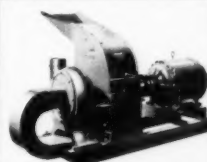
Corn Scalper with or
without air cleaner



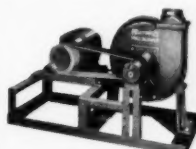
Chain Drag in double and
single geared types



Electric Truck Hoist
cuts handling costs



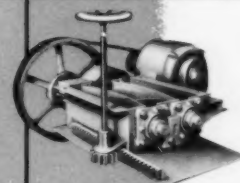
Model "M" Hammormill
with direct connected motor



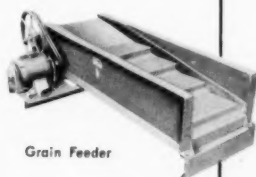
Attrition Mill Blowers
for any size plant



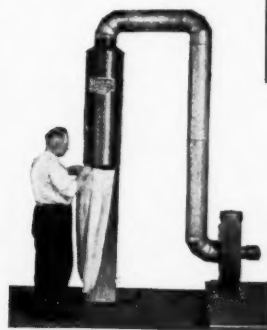
Model "S" Wide
Throat Hammormill



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No mill problem is too great for a Kelly Duplex Mixer. Capacities can range from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 tons and larger . . . units can be powered by electric motor or belt drive from either above or below the floor . . . and as for space problems—well, just take a look at the pictures on the right. A $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton mixer had to be built with a special extension for discharge into a bagging scale on the first floor. Kelly Duplex planning solved this problem . . . and can solve yours just as well.

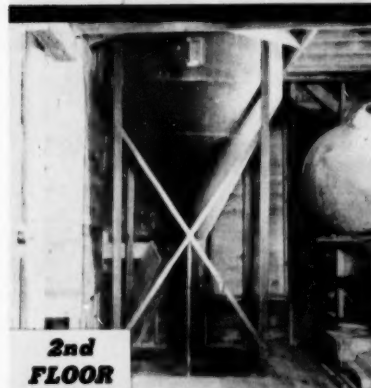
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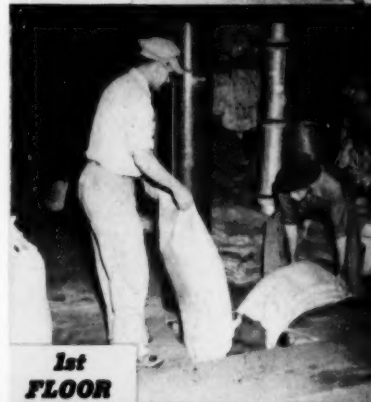
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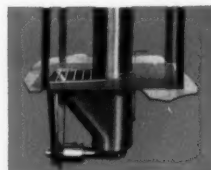
Motor drive below floor



Motor drive above floor



Belt drive above floor



Belt drive below floor

Quality Changes in AMERICAN COTTON Have Been Startling

■ RIP VAN WINKLE of 30 years ago would find some of the same problems facing industry, but many differences in grades and staple lengths produced and in demand at mills.

A RIP VAN WINKLE of the cotton industry would be amazed by the changes that have taken place since 1926 in the qualities of cotton produced and consumed in the U.S., E. J. Overby, director of USDA's Cotton Division, pointed out at the recent Cotton Spinner-Breeder Conference at Charlotte, N.C. Excerpts from his talk follow:

The last 30 years, said Overby, were "truly a momentous period" for cotton. "Changes in mill demands for cotton have been striking, to say the least."

Suppose, the USDA leader continued, that a certain Rip Van Winkle had been left in the Treasury Building at the Cotton Standards Conference in 1926. Let us further suppose Rip was a civil servant and a student of cotton quality when his great sleep began 30 years ago. What would Rip want to know if he awakened in 1956? Well, I suppose his first question would be: "Am I entitled to back pay?"

His next observation might be: "Is California still growing cotton?" After that Rip might want to know, "What ever happened to that stuff called rayon?" He certainly would want to know if the big 1926 crop of cotton was ever sold and if a satisfactory solution has been found for the cotton problem.

• **1926 Had Problems, Too**—Too see what some of the problems were back in 1926 I went over to the USDA Library last week and looked through some newspaper files for that year. Here are a few headlines that seemed of interest:

1. World cotton supply put at 25.2 million.

2. Attempts are to be made to decrease acreage by 25 percent.

3. Yield per acre in California reached 351 pounds.

4. The Caraway Bill to abolish futures trading goes to Senate.

5. Cotton merchants and exchanges protest against the strictness of the New York, New Orleans, Houston, Galveston boards in classing cotton for delivery and ask for an investigation.

6. The British textile industry is said to be suffering from Japanese competition.

7. The present cotton futures contract fails to perform as price insurance.

8. The probe of current spot quotations is to take some time.

9. Silk rayon, and other fibers are advertising, cotton is not.

10. Farm relief is argued by Congress; Haugen would subsidize farmers for \$375 million.

11. Secretary Hoover is to hear plans for a textile institute.

12. The plan to burn a bale met vigorous disapproval of Eugene Myers.

(Chairman of President's Cotton Committee.)

13. The cotton crop forecasts are considered to be too high.

14. Studebaker's offer to buy a bale for each car sold caused considerable comment.

• **Qualities Were Different** — But, suppose our modern Rip at the beginning of his great sleep had been in the midst of one of those studies of the quality of cotton used in this country. In that event, he would certainly recall that in the late 1920's domestic mills were using more Strict Middling than any other quality. Consumption of Good Middling was substantial and Strict Good Middling and Middling Fair were not unknown. Middling was more nearly the middle quality in those days with more in the grades above Middling than below.

Rip would recall that farmers were being importuned to improve quality of production and to be more careful in harvesting. He would also remember that the mills were trying to get the grade standards raised in the face of strong shipper opposition. He would want to know what progress had been made in improving the grade of cotton produced; i.e., in providing cleaner and brighter cotton for the mills. This might well be his first great shock.

We would have to tell him that, beginning in 1928, the Department started publishing figures on the grade and staple length of cotton in the crop carryover and disappearance (the latter being a derived or calculated figure). As to grade these figures have shown a decline in the disappearance of Good Middling and Strict Middling from more than seven million bales in 1928-29, or about one-half of the total, to only 1.5 million, or a tenth of the crop, in recent years. Strict Low Middling is now the average grade of the crop and the production and use of Low Middling has increased.

We would have to admit that the mill pressure to raise the quality of cotton in the grade standards is still with us. It has always bothered us that we have not obtained full agreement of all domestic interest on our standards. It seems to me that if the claim of progressive reduction in the quality of the grade standards is true, the grade of cotton in production and disappearance has deteriorated even more than official figures show—drastic as that decline is.

• **What About Prices?** — With the big shift in production and use from Good Middling and Strict Middling to Middling, Strict Low Middling and Low

Middling, Rip might well inquire about what has happened to prices. If he quite logically concluded, in the absence of facts, that the higher grades must now be sky high, he would surely be as wrong as the man who predicted that staple fiber rayon would come to naught.

With the farm price of cotton now at between 30 and 35 cents per pound, as against 15 to 20 cents in the late Twenties, the premium for Strict Middling has narrowed. Supplies are down and premiums are also down for the higher grades. A big decrease in supplies at the same time price premiums are narrowing can mean only one thing—a tremendous decrease in the demand for higher grades.

Rip might well ask if the failure of grade premiums to strengthen has caused the comparatively small production of the higher grades in recent years. Well, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that price is always a factor in such changes. If the price incentive had been greater, would breeders have placed more emphasis on those heritable factors that tend to result in higher grades? Would farmers have exercised more care in harvesting? Who knows? One can surely speculate persuasively that those results would have followed.

• **Staple Picture Brighter** — Rip might well say at this point: "Have you forgotten about staple?" No—the picture is brighter for staple. There has been a fairly steady improvement in average staple length although the production and use of long staple upland has decreased (i.e., 1½ inch and up). Looking at the supply for the last 30 years, we find that cotton shorter than one inch has declined from three-fourths of the total 30 years ago to about one-fourth presently. On the other hand supplies of staples one inch through 1 3/32 inch have increased from about a fourth of the crop to nearly three-fourths. The supplies of long staple uplands 1½ inch and longer are down from some six percent of the total to about three percent.

With supplies of short staples drastically reduced, one might expect some strengthening in prices relative to values for the medium staples. The reverse has taken place. The discount for Middling 7/8 inch has increased from a low 14 points in 1932 to a current figure of over 200. On the other hand, the premium for Middling one inch is up from a low of 25 points in 1932 to over 100 now and Middling 1-1/16 inch from 60 to 250 points. Supplies of short staples are down and price discounts have widened. On the other hand, supplies of the medium staples have sharply increased and premiums instead of dropping as might be expected, remain strong. This must mean a large increase in the demand for medium staples and a sharp decline in the demand for short staples. It is difficult to draw any other conclusion.

It is interesting to note that plant breeders in developing improved varieties of cotton over the last quarter of a century seem to have forecast accurately a substantial increase in demands for the staples of cotton that now comprise the bulk of production. Whether this was foresight on part of breeders or response to indicated needs from mills, the net result is the same. However it happened, I am fairly sure that our economic brethren would probably

have scoffed at a 1926 prediction of what has actually taken place.

Breeders also seem to have correctly foretold a decrease in the demand for long staple upland cotton. The disappearance of this description declined from upwards of 750,000 bales in the late 1920's to less than 250,000 in the mid-1950's. This decrease in demand can be further demonstrated by some weakening rather than strengthening in the premium for Middling 1½ inch since the mid-1920's.

By this time, Rip should be wide enough awake to think about some of the other quality factors that were being talked about in 1926. He may recall that it was about this time that Arthur W. Palmer hired Dr. Robert W. Webb to start scientific research on cotton quality in USDA and to lay the foundation for character standards. Character then, as now, included all quality factors except grade and staple length. And what a lot of territory that covered. Did they ever develop standards for character? No. That project was finally in effect abandoned without achieving its goal but the side effects were terrific. This work sparked the development of mechanical or objective measurements of several factors of cotton quality.

"You don't mean that machines have replaced those colorful artists the cotton classifier?" "No, but they are supplementing him like nobody's business."

• **Fiber Properties** — In a little more serious vein, we should not talk too long about cotton quality without a few remarks about fiber properties and fiber testing. In discussing the demand for cotton of specific fiber properties

Oklahoma Crushers Change Meeting

Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association will be unable to hold its annual meeting May 15-16 at the Sequoyah State Park near Muskogee as was announced earlier in The Press, because the lodge will not be completed. Arrangements have been made to hold the meeting on the same dates at Lake Murray Lodge near Ardmore, where the group has met since 1951.

we must at present, speak in general rather than specific terms. We know from our informal discussions with cotton merchants and mill buyers that a very large proportion of transactions in cotton at present involve some degree of specification for fiber fineness or tensile strength. This reflects a distinct selective process with respect to these properties in the marketing and utilization of current crops of cotton. It would appear that at present most of the demand for cotton is in terms of average or higher than average tensile strength. Weak cotton is being used only in the manufacture of those products for which strength is not an important factor and at some discount in price.

There is widespread use of the Micronaire in connection with cotton merchandising and mill procurement activities. Specifications are either in terms of a minimum Micronaire value or in terms of an average, with a restricted

range. The former represents an attempt to exclude immature cotton. The latter practice represents an attempt to maintain uniform processing performance and chemical finishing results. It is quite obvious that by and large the demand is for cotton of average or better than average maturity. Cotton of low maturity finds an outlet at discounts in price, Overby said.

Both cotton breeders and producers have made substantial progress in developing and standardizing cottons possessing desired fiber characteristics. This is evidenced by available data with respect to the fiber properties and processing performance of our annual cotton crops during the last decade. Average test results are available on each crop from 1946 to date. These indicate that average fiber length, which for several years was being increased rather steadily, now appears stabilized at slightly less than 1-1/32 inches. Fiber length uniformity has been improved and is now being maintained at a fairly satisfactory level.

Fiber fineness, which was decreasing to an appreciable extent in association with increasing fiber length, now appears to be about stabilized at a level to assure satisfactory processing and finishing results. Although fiber maturity has been maintained at a fairly satisfactory level, there does appear to be an opportunity for improving the average of the crop with respect to this factor of quality. The average tensile strength of the crop has been brought to a relatively high level and is being well maintained.

Our surveys of the crop indicate there has been pronounced improvement in
(Continued on Page 28)



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of
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Phelps High Pressure AIR UNLOADER

- ★ Adaptability for any type job loading or unloading trucks, box cars, boats, seed pallets or houses.
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- ★ This unloader equipped with Phelps 2-stage fan, develops 2.7 PSI and is capable of conveying 2,000 lbs. per minute up to 1,000 feet.

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GET THE BEST PROTECTION POSSIBLE... IT COSTS NO MORE!

Don't settle for anything less than the finest magnetic protection you can have... Eriez HI-POWR Gin Magnets. Tests prove that Eriez Magnets are 53 to 70% stronger in the flow area than any other U.L. listed gin magnet! This means you get greater protection against tramp iron damage with an Eriez HI-POWR magnet than any other magnet... protection against nails, bolts, screws, baling wire, etc. Remember, it only takes 1 piece of tramp iron to cause a serious fire... or damage gin machinery and cause downtime and loss of production. Powerful enough to snatch tramp iron from rapidly flowing lines and hold it securely, Eriez Gin Magnets have saved thousands of dollars for other ginners and can do the same for you!

RESEARCH PROVES TRAMP IRON IS MAJOR CAUSE OF GIN FIRES!

In an exclusive experimental program conducted and paid for by Eriez over a two year period, it was proved beyond all doubt that tramp iron is a major cause of all gin fires. It was also proved that tramp iron could be effectively controlled by the proper installation of an Eriez HI-POWR Gin Magnet! Especially developed for the ginning industry after extensive experimental testing, Eriez Gin Magnets were soon proving their value throughout the Cotton Belt. Fires and explosions were reduced drastically wherever they were installed; machinery damage and downtime virtually disappeared. Enthusiastic ginners wrote telling how production and profits increased after installation. Specify Eriez — the original manufacturer who introduced... and alone proved the effectiveness of permanent magnets.

NO COMPROMISE WITH QUALITY!

Because Eriez pioneered the development of permanent magnetic equipment for industry (and is today the world's largest producer of this type of equipment), its own standards were so high that the Gin Magnets produced by the company were 53 to 70% stronger than minimum U.L. requirements. Eriez could reduce the quality and strength of its gin magnets and still meet U.L. standards, but it refuses to go back on its reputation of providing "the finest magnetic equipment available to industry."

Choose the best for the best protection... Eriez... available through your gin machinery manufacturer or from an Eriez sales engineer serving your territory.

FREE! Gin Magnet Bulletin describing various types of Eriez HI-POWR Magnets for the ginning industry, and proper installation. Send for your copy today.

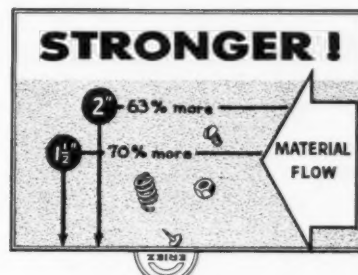
Eriez magnets give you this much MORE pulling power than other U.L. listed magnets:

Distance from magnet's face	CLASS I	CLASS II
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1"	41%	38%
¾"	36%	30%
½"	23%	18%

*53 to 70% MORE STRENGTH in the flow area in which you operate!

Look At These Advantages of Eriez HI-POWR Gin Magnets


All Eriez Gin Magnets are non-electric, self-contained. They have no wires or attachments. They require no electricity, cost nothing to operate and no maintenance is needed except occasional cleaning (self-cleaning models available). Powerful Alnico V magnetic elements are guaranteed forever; the first cost is the only cost.



This illustration shows the powerful magnetic field (a barrier against tramp iron) of an Eriez Gin Magnet. In a flow 2" from the magnet's face, the pulling power of an Eriez HI-POWR Magnet is 63% stronger than any other U.L. listed gin magnet; at a depth of 1½" this magnetic strength advantage is 70%! With an Eriez Gin Magnet you trap MORE metal... get safer, SURE protection at no additional cost.

Protect yourself with an approved installation... and save money, too!

In addition to giving you the best tramp iron protection possible, Eriez HI-POWR Gin Magnets can save you money on insurance premiums. Tennessee and Arkansas already offer savings to ginners who use properly installed magnetic separators; throughout the rest of the Cotton Belt State Rating Bureaus are considering reduced rates where correct installations of magnetic equipment are made. These steps are a result of Eriez' foresight and leadership in making original field test trials and spearheading the drawing up of approved standards of strength construction which established the pattern of submitting magnets for U.L. listing.



**ERIEZ
HI-POWR
MAGNET SEPARATORS**

CLIP AND MAIL TODAY

Write for complete information on all of the approved types of installations.

Name

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Sales Offices throughout the Cotton Belt:
 Betz Engineering, New Orleans, La.; C. W. Dean & Associates, Memphis, Tenn.; George S. Edwards Co., Birmingham, Ala.; H. R. Hersey, Greenville, S. C.; Glenn W. King, Houston, Texas; Maris Engineering, St. Louis, Mo.; Power-Mac, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.; Dean K. Thomas, High Point, N. C.; E. M. Underwood & Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; L. P. Zumbstein, Port Orange, Fla., or Contact Your Gin Machinery Manufacturer.

ERIEZ MANUFACTURING CO.
7808 Magnet Dr., Erie, Pa.

Conservation Irrigation of Cotton And Other Crops in Missouri

With water supplies abundant, irrigation of cotton increased from 1,000 acres in 1953 to 17,000 by the end of 1955 in Soil Conservation Districts of Missouri Delta

DURING 1954 it became apparent that irrigation of general farm crops in the Delta section of Southeast Missouri, particularly irrigation of cotton, had become an established and accepted practice showing good economic returns. This acceptability is illustrated in the fact that irrigation of cotton in the three Delta Soil Conservation Districts—Dunklin, Pemiscot and New Madrid—had shown an increase of from 1,000 acres irrigated in 1953 to approximately 17,000 acres irrigated by the end of 1955.

Typical examples of this increase in acceptability and economic returns for the cotton irrigation practice are as follows:

Cloyd Handley in Hayti, Mo., Pemiscot County, who farms approximately 600 acres in cotton, irrigated 117 acres in 1955 which showed an increase of some 230 pounds of lint cotton per acre over his non-irrigated cotton. He irrigated this tract three times, putting on two inches of water at each application and at a total cost of \$4.80 per acre for fuel and labor. Rains occurred after the third irrigation which made further irrigation unnecessary. Handley stated that with moisture available he was able to fertilize according to recommendations; and he attributes his increased yield to the moisture and fertilizer balance.

V. B. Ridings of Risco, New Madrid County, installed a sprinkler system on 80 acres in 1954. With the use of irrigation water he was able to fertilize according to needs and increased his yield on this 80 acres from three-fourths a bale per acre to an average of 3% bales per acre. Irrigation costs for fuel and labor were approximately \$6 per acre.

John Summitt of Cardwell, Dunklin County, installed a sprinkler system early in 1955 on 140 acres. He obtained an increase of approximately 350 pounds of lint cotton per acre on the irrigated fields as compared to the non-irrigated fields.

While a great many farmers are installing sprinkler irrigation systems, the surface or row irrigation of cotton is also gaining popularity. Due to the topography in this area, a great deal of land preparation is necessary before surface irrigation can be used effectively. There are also large acreages of sandy soils on which surface irrigation is not applicable. The following illustrates the gain in popularity of surface irrigation:

A. H. Webb of Steele, Pemiscot County, has completed an excellent leveling and ditching job on 160 acres for sur-

face irrigation at an average cost of \$30 per acre. Each 40 acres was sloped east and west from the center to the 40 lines. Ben Cash of Kennett, Dunklin County, completed leveling and ditching on 160 acres for surface irrigation in 1953. Cash reports that surface irrigation on this 160 acres increased the cotton yield by approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ bale per acre; whereas, his fuel and labor cost for getting the water on amounted to approximately \$2.80 per acre.

A good job of land preparation for surface irrigation in these Delta counties costs from \$20 to \$60 per acre, depending on the amount of leveling required.

Water supply for irrigation is not a problem in Southeast Missouri. A bountiful supply of ground water is available at depths of 70 to 135 feet. Properly drilled and cased gravel packed wells produce up to 2,000 gallons per minute under sustained pumping. According to a report from the Missouri State Geologist, no reduction in this ground water supply is foreseeable. The water bearing strata has high natural recharge characteristics. No doubt, this ample water supply has had a lot to do with the increase of irrigation in this area.

• **Guide Is Available** — Due to increased interest and acceptability by farmers of irrigation practices, it became apparent in 1954 that an irrigation guide was needed. Collection of information started in 1954, with the guide finally completed and distributed to Soil Conservation Service personnel and others in September, 1955. This guide was prepared by Soil Conservation Service personnel in Missouri with assistance from irrigation specialist personnel from the Washington office of the Soil Conservation Service.

While the guide was prepared for use of Soil Conservation Service personnel in Missouri, it is also available for the use of irrigation engineers, irrigation equipment supply companies and others upon request. Several irrigation equipment supply company engineers have requested and are using these guides in Missouri.

The irrigation guide may be briefly described as the assembly of basic soils, crops and water factors needed for the

design and operation of irrigation systems under Missouri conditions. The data was obtained from available research, and where this was lacking, from estimates and experience of soils, crops and irrigation specialists. As new research and facts become known the guide will be revised accordingly.

Management factors which affect the degree of success and economic returns from the practice of irrigation are also discussed in the guide. Management recommendations included are: (1) Soil management practices that maintain good tilth conditions; (2) application of fertilizer according to soil tests for the crop to be grown and the yield anticipated; (3) Use of best known seed and obtaining proper plant stands; (4) Control of plant diseases and insects; (5) Schedule of irrigation operations that will meet the water requirement of the crop; (6) Integration of labor needed for irrigation with other labor demands of the farm; and (7) Maintenance of a good surface drainage system.

Table I in the guide contains the basic data for design. This table is divided into three major parts: (1) Soils, (2) Crops, and (3) Irrigation Specifications. The information in these major divisions is as follows:

Soils. Soils with similar physical characteristics with respect to irrigation are grouped together. These are listed as soils mapping units with representative soil names. Following each grouping is a brief description of the soil profile for the group. Then the moisture holding capacity in one foot increments of soils depth is given in inches per foot.

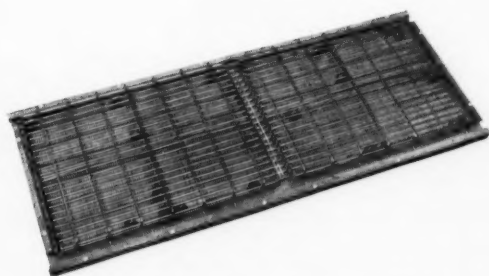
Crops. The major crops generally adopted to each soil grouping are listed. Next the depth of root zone to be irrigated for the various crops is given. The next column contains the net moisture in inches to be replaced for each kind of crop for each irrigation, assuming 40 percent depletion when starting water application. The next column gives the peak moisture use rate in inches per day for each kind of crop. The last column gives the irrigation frequency in days for period of peak moisture use rate for each kind of crop.

Irrigation Specifications. This division is broken down into (1) adapted con-

(Continued on Page 31)

By W. S. CULPEPPER

Soil Conservation Service, USDA



BALL CAGE SASH. Tough, live rubber balls bounce as the shaker vibrates to bump twigs and stems out of screen openings. This is an exclusive feature available only with our separators.

YOU GET CLEAN MEATS from *Bauer* SEPARATORS

In our separators, the decorticated seeds pass over two screens designed specifically for applications like yours. The first screen culls out the uncut seeds as the meats fall to the lower tray. There the second screen allows the unwanted finer particles to sift through. Meanwhile, air currents efficiently remove the hulls and lint and carry them to a cyclone collector. The separator discharges the meats from the lower tray entirely clean.

Perforated screens on the upper and lower trays can be readily interchanged for various screening classifications required to control protein content of cake or seed residue.

*For more detailed information,
ask for Bulletin 0-9.*

THE BAUER BROS. CO.

1701 SHERIDAN AVE. • SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Let 'Em Eat Margarine

CONSUMERS can eat margarine, "just as good and cheaper," if they don't like higher butter prices, Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana recently told a nationwide television audience. The chairman of the committee working out differences in the Senate and House agricultural bills was being interviewed on "Meet the Press" and was asked, "Don't you think consumers will resent having to pay two cents a pound more for butter, because of higher supports?" He emphatically replied that he didn't think so because, the Louisianian said, "They can buy a substitute that's cheaper and just as good."

• PL 480 Exports Large

EXPORTS of surplus commodities by USDA under Public Law 480 from July, 1955, through Feb. 29 included, among other farm products, 340,000 bales of cotton, 235 million pounds of edible oils, 12 million pounds of lard and two million pounds of inedible oils.

• Meloy Enjoys The Press

DR. G. S. MELOY, retired USDA leader and an honorary member of National Cottonseed Products Association, writes that he enjoyed seeing the picture of the 1937 picnic at the NCPA

convention in Dallas, republished recently in The Press. Doctor Meloy, who led in the development of standards for grading cottonseed and in other chemical developments, writes that he misses the conventions but "82 years are not conducive to travel." He and Mrs. Meloy live in Lanham, Md.

• Japanese—All the Way

JAPANESE TEXTILES must be identified by Alabama merchants selling them, the state legislature has ruled. And merchants of Lee County complied—wholeheartedly. All of the signs read, in the specified four-inch letters, "Japanese Textiles Sold Here." A few customers, however, are having some difficulty in reading them, as the signs are in Japanese.

• Soluble Thread Useful

THREAD that dissolves in water has many practical uses, Dr. David J. Reid of USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans told the recent meeting of the American Chemical Society in Dallas. He predicted that continued research would increase the usefulness of soluble fibers in the future. Present or potential uses include:

Making lace by "embroidering" it on soluble cloth and later dissolving away backing material.

The manufacture of crepe nylon by twisting soluble cotton yarn together with nylon, making the twists permanent by heat treatment, then dissolving the cotton to leave a coiled nylon "spring."

Producing a light-weight woolen by blending soluble fiber with wool in a conventional process, then washing out the cotton to leave a fabric with many tiny air spaces. The result, he said, is "increased warmth from a very light, lofty material."

Providing open-work fabrics and novelty effects by alternating soluble yarns with regular textile materials in weaving.

• More Cotton Interest

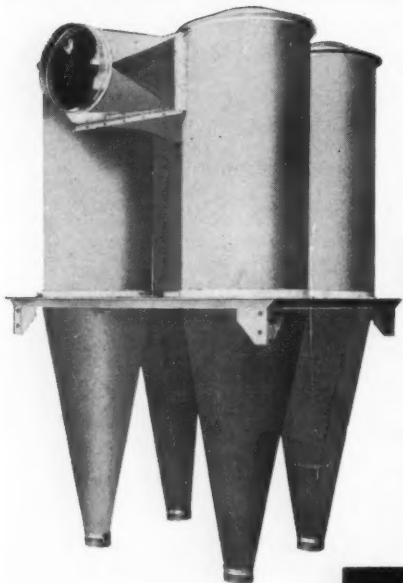
INTEREST in better production practices among cotton growers is at a much higher level this spring, C. B. Spencer, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, comments. He reports more farmers attending cotton meetings and the groups asking more questions on improved methods of growing and harvesting the crop.

• Use for Tumbleweed

A WAYBILL for a carload of tumbleweeds almost caused the division superintendent of Texas & Pacific Railroad at Big Spring, Texas, to blow his top, because tumbleweeds have always ranked high as a nuisance out there. But now tumbleweeds are being used on five miles of tumbleweed fence.

Located principally between Stanton and Midland in spots where right-of-way crews once had to patrol all night

High Efficiency CYCLONE Dust Collectors



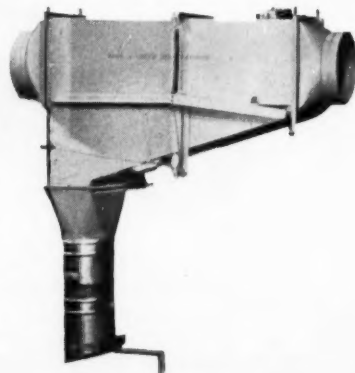
To help solve your problems concerning dust and other gin waste . . . install HIGH EFFICIENCY CYCLONE DUST COLLECTORS. Small diameter cyclones are MORE EFFICIENT than large cyclones. However, because of their low capacity, multiple units consisting of 2 or 4 collectors must be installed in most cases.

This collector MUST BE PROPERLY SIZED; to do this, the size and make of fan, fan speed, diameter of pipe on discharge side of fan, and type of material the fan is handling must be known.

We highly endorse this collector.

ANDERSON & BIGHAM ROCK & GREEN BOLL CATCHER

- Cuts down gin damage and increases ginning efficiency.
- Body made of 16-gauge welded construction for strength & service.
- Intake and discharge transitions are removable for convenience in replacement.
- Discharge transition is rubber-lined for longer life.
- Flight is adjustable from the ground for efficiency of operation.
- Necessary 9" pipe and elbows are furnished for convenient trash discharge.



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GIN, MILL AND ELEVATOR WORK

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BOX 143B

LUBBOCK, TEXAS

long during severe sandstorms, the fence is protecting rock ballast.

The ballast normally furnishes a good, "live" foundation for the rails. When sand drifts into the rock, and a rain finally comes, the ballast packs in places and becomes hard like concrete when the mixture dries. The effect for trains is not unlike highway chugholes for automobiles.

Then, the roadmaster designed a system of two parallel barbed wire fences with tumbleweeds shoved between them. The weeds slow wind enough that sand content drops out, yet let the wind pass on through. As the drifts grow, another strand of wire and more tumbleweeds are added.

Cost of the fence, with tumbleweeds in place, is about \$1,000 a mile. On the other hand, replacing the sand-fouled ballast costs about \$5,000 a mile.

• Suits of Ramie

RAMIE, the tropical plant that has been promoted for years as a possible new fiber crop for the South, now actually is being made into clothing. Palm Beach County (Florida) girls in 4-H Clubs have made dresses and suits from the fiber. Ramie material was furnished by the Everglades Experiment Station.

• Competition Everywhere

COMPETITION for cotton is showing up even in such traditional markets as ticking. F. S. Love, American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, pointed out in a recent address. He cited the example of a Southeastern mill that had used cotton exclusively for 100 years. Recently, however, the mill was forced to start combining a synthetic fiber with cotton in the manufacture of such material as bed ticking in order to meet price competition and stay in business.

• Just for the Record

ONION PRICES have been so low in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas that growers are giving the fragrant vegetable away. A story going the rounds is that one farmer gave a friend a sack of onions and then the honest farmer called to him and said:

"Just a minute. I am losing 10 cents on every sack of onions I harvest. Take this dime. I want to keep my books straight."

• Dairy Bright Spot

DAIRYING is the bright spot in the agricultural surplus picture because USDA has been free to act and dispose of products in storage, the Secretary of Agriculture recently said. Production and consumption are coming into better balance, he added, and during the past year:

"Consumption of milk increased five percent; per capita consumption of butter increased two percent; milk prices increased one percent.

"Stocks of CCC-owned butter stood at 466 million pounds in 1954. Today CCC stocks of butter have all been committed to program outlets during the next few months. We are out of butter! Government purchases have dropped. In the marketing year 1953-54, the equivalent of 11 billion pounds of milk was acquired. In 1954-55 the figure was 5.7 billion pounds and in 1955-56, purchases will be about five billion pounds."



SHED-A-LEAF[®] "D" Cotton Defoliant DUST

A new member has been added to the famous Shedd-A-Leaf family of cotton defoliants. Here are the important facts about Shedd-A-Leaf "D":

1. A white-colored dust . . . for application by airplane or ground dusters.
2. No disagreeable odor . . . no discomfort or irritation to people handling or applying the material.
3. Non-poisonous . . . non-corrosive.
4. Gives effective and economical cotton defoliation.

Write for Defoliant Circular

CHIPMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY

Pasadena, Texas • Bessemer, Alabama

At Galveston Meeting

Handling of Record Supplies Praised

■ COTTON compress and warehouse operators lauded by speakers at annual convention.

Members of the compress and warehouse industry were praised for their handling of the current record stocks of cotton by speakers who addressed the annual meeting of the National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association April 12-13 at the Galvez Hotel in Galveston.

The year just closed, commented Harris F. Underwood of Lubbock, retiring president, will probably be known as "the year of the big surplus." The combination of carryover plus crop has presented the heaviest storage demand in the history of the cotton warehouse industry. The peak storage reached at the end of December of more than 17.5 million bales was two million bales more than the largest volume ever stored before.

"I am proud," Underwood continued, "of the way in which our industry has met this challenge, and of the fact that the carryover and crop have been handled and protected with a degree of efficiency which many thought impossible. This is partly due to the fact that over the past three or four years many warehousemen provided additional storage space as it became apparent that a cot-

ton surplus was developing. By the construction of new fire walls and new warehouse buildings and the adaptation to cotton storage of buildings previously used for other purposes, the total storage capacity of our industry in the cotton-growing states by October last year had reached 19,676,000 bales. At the end of December that space was 89.3 percent occupied. In nine of the principal cotton-producing states the percentage of occupancy was 90 percent or higher and in three (Oklahoma, New Mexico and Missouri) the cotton on hand represented more than 100 percent of the storage capacity shown by our records."

Based on present indications, Underwood predicted that there will be about 10 million bales in public storage in the Cotton Belt next Sept. 1; and, if the 1956 crop is near 14 million bales, the 1956-57 storage demand will be at about the same level as for the current season.

Colonel F. J. Beatty, Charlotte, N.C., president of the National Cotton Council and a past president of the cotton compress group, expressed appreciation for the strong support which compresses and warehouses have given the Council, and stressed the importance of the Council's new program of expanded activity in behalf of cotton.

Governor Allan Shivers of Texas discussed states rights and the danger of increasing encroachment on these rights by the national government.

• **Officers Elected** — Alfred Bessell, Jr., Houston, who has been vice-president during the past year, was elevated to the presidency.

Ralph R. Norman of Fort Deposit, Ala., a leader in the ginning and com-

press industries, was elected vice-president of the compress organization. Active in the Alabama-Florida and National Cotton Ginners' Association, Norman was selected as Alabama Ginner of the Year in 1955 and nominated for the national award.

Other officers, re-elected, included John H. Todd, executive vice-president and general counsel; Rufus Mock, treasurer; and Louise Paine, secretary.

• **Panel Discussion** — The handling of cotton bales was emphasized in a panel discussion led by Spencer Brown of Waco.

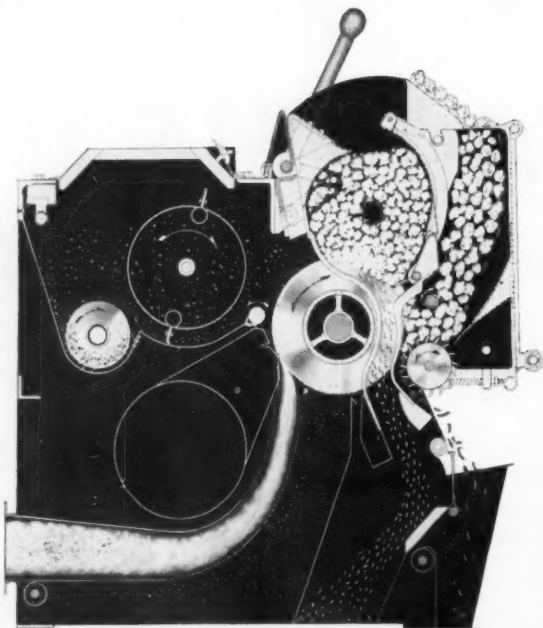
Norman F. Burdett, The Baker-Rauling Co., answered questions on the use of electric equipment in the cotton industry, pointing out many advantages which this type of materials handling machinery offers.

Tom G. Collier of the Hyster Co. told how mechanical equipment has reduced the accident rate in handling cotton in storage and stressed the importance of properly training operators.

Willis Howe, Sherman Products, discussed the use of tractor-mounted fork lifts in outdoor operations.

L. C. Daniels, Buda Division, Allis-Chalmers Co., reviewed the use of radiator guards and answered questions about other aspects of operations.

The use of LP gas was outlined in the panel discussion by R. G. Buchignani, Clark Equipment Co.; and other phases of materials handling in warehouses were reviewed by J. R. Sonderegger, Long Beach Machine Works; Dan Wessman, Towmotor Corp.; and Richard F. Brackin, Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co.



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"The Perfect Combination — Cleans as it Gins"

All of the Important Ginning and Cleaning Features have been Maintained, PLUS

A Greatly Improved Air Nozzle that is Simple and Easy to Adjust. Nozzle can be removed from the Gin in a matter of Minutes and is equipped with easily accessible Doors located in the back of the Air Chamber, enabling the Gin Operator to Clean the Entire Opening in a Few Seconds.

INSURE the following RESULTS by installing 1956 Model Cen-Tennial COMBINATION NINETY Saw Gins:

- Greater Capacity
- Positive Mote and Trash Control in Gin
- More Cleaning and Moting
- No Lint Loss in Cleaning Chamber
- Smoother Sample

Write Today for Further Information

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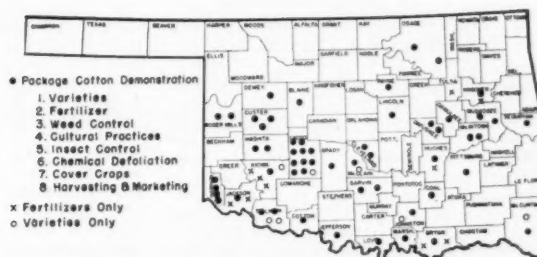
DALLAS, TEXAS

COLUMBUS, GA.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Oklahoma Is Proving Cotton Can Pay Well

Locations of Cotton Demonstrations
Established in 1955



THIS MAP shows location of 1955 Oklahoma cotton demonstrations.



FERTILIZER, properly used, increased the yield an average of one-third of a bale per acre in 52 demonstrations.

Package demonstrations of sound practices in cotton production have been visited by 20,000 farmers in three years and have helped to carry results of research to farms where they are reducing costs and increasing yields.

key role in their educational value as they are the best disseminators of demonstration results.

Many times it takes all the educational tools to get a particular practice into use, such as meetings, radio, television, personal visits, letters, and other printed material, but the actual demonstration is the one that usually clinches the adoption of the practice. As the old saying goes, "Seeing is believing."

County Agents and ginners estimate that during the past three years, approximately 20,000 farmers have actually visited these demonstrations, either

OKLAHOMA cotton farmers had an opportunity last year to observe results of improved practices and methods being carried out in 72 cotton demonstrations included the following practices:

Package demonstrations:

- (1) Three or more varieties (2 acres each).
- (2) Recommended fertilizer, and other fertilizers to show comparison.
- (3) Cultural practices. Proper cultivation; and effect of rotary hoe on stands of cotton and on weed control.
- (4) Chemical weed control.
- (5) Insect control.
- (6) Chemical defoliation.
- (7) Seeding of cover crops.
- (8) Mechanical harvesting and marketing.

Fertilizer demonstrations (only).

Variety demonstrations (only).

Many of the packaged demonstrations include all eight points. Others have fewer practices demonstrated, depending on local conditions.

Those cooperating and assisting with the cotton demonstrations, in addition to County Agents and farmer cooperators, include fertilizer companies, ginners and crushers, seed dealers, insecticide companies, dealers in agricultural chemicals, and machinery dealers.

Package demonstrations were designed for mechanical harvesting, and cotton field days were held last fall at which time results of various practices were made available to farmers attending field days.

By GEORGE STROUP Oklahoma Extension Service

In addition to information to farmers attending cotton field days, County Agents and other Extension workers use results of these demonstrations in educational meetings, radio and television shows, etc.

Farmers who work with County Agents on these demonstrations play a

MECHANICAL HARVESTING demonstrations were most popular and many farmers, ginners and others attended the 1955 field days.



attending field days or dropping by to observe progress of plots during growing seasons.

Briefly, the package cotton demonstrations consist of the following:

At each location the County Agent and the cooperating farmer select six acres on the farm that are adapted to cotton. The soil type is studied and soil tests made to determine fertilizer needs. Prior to this time the County Agent selects a farmer in a community where adoption of improved practices has been rather slow. The farmer selected is growing cotton on soil that is representative of much of the soil in the area. Location is important; an effort is made to select a demonstration site next to a well-traveled road, as a large sign will be erected in the fence row calling attention to the establishment of demonstration practices.

• **Varieties**—A minimum of three varieties recommended by the Experiment Station is included in the six-acre plot. Usually these varieties will serve as a check with what the farmer is growing. This may prove valuable particularly when the farmer is not growing recommended varieties.

• **Fertilizer** — Recommended fertilizer (kind and rate) is applied to at least four rows of each of the varieties planted. Also, four-row checks are left where no fertilizer is used. In addition to recommended rate of fertilizer used, one half of the recommended rate is used on four rows and double the recommended rate is used on another four rows.

• **Weed Control**—On a portion of the plot, a rotary hoe is used in early weed control and helping get cotton up to a

stand—versus no rotary hoe. Chemical weed control (pre-emergence chemicals) are tested in some of the demonstrations over the state.

• **Insect Control**—All insects are controlled by application of proper insecticides as needed. Also, a check is left with no treatment to show difference between control and no control. Systemics will be used in about 10 five-acre demonstrations this year.

• **Cover Crops**—On soils where cover crops are needed, the drilling of rye and vetch in between cotton rows is demonstrated in the latter part of August or early September before cotton is open. Proper shielding of machinery and modifying drills to fit needs are demonstrated.

• **Chemical Defoliation or Desiccation**—Chemical defoliation or desiccation is included particularly in those demonstrations where mechanical harvesting is demonstrated. When cotton matures well in advance of average expected frost or freeze date, this practice is very important from the standpoint of improving the efficiency of a mechanical stripper and improving grades of cotton.

• **Mechanical Harvesting** — Mechanical harvesting is demonstrated at these same six-acre plots. This is usually the big attraction and is helpful in drawing larger crowds. Farmers have an opportunity to observe the results of various harvesters, as well as to note differences in varieties adapted to different harvesting methods. Yield data are usually available by this time in regard to different practices used in demonstrations, such as varieties, fertilizers, etc. This information is labeled on signs at various plots in demonstrations where farmers are able to note differences.

All Phases Discussed

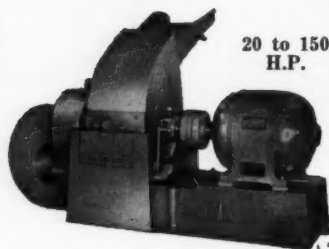
All the eight phases of the package demonstrations are discussed and evaluated at these field days. Designing pre-harvest operations for mechanical stripping and mechanical picking is also discussed. Comparing hand-harvested bales with machine-harvested bales is also an important point to consider. After harvesting is demonstrated and discussed, then proper handling and marketing of cotton is emphasized.

Where recommended fertilizer was used properly in package cotton demonstrations throughout Oklahoma in 1955, an average of an extra 154 pounds of lint cotton was obtained over no fertilizer, giving approximately \$45 more cotton. Where insects were controlled, an average of an extra one-third bale of lint cotton was realized from these same demonstrations.

On the average last year in Oklahoma, cotton farmers who produced only the 10-year average yield of 160 pounds of lint per acre just about broke even with the increased costs that have occurred in production of cotton; however, some farmers in western Oklahoma, using improved practices and methods in growing and harvesting cotton produced cotton for as little as 12 cents to 13 cents per pound. This was estimated on a basis of 375 pounds of lint per acre and on doing a good job of mechanical stripping. These same practices being used by more successful farmers are being put to work in package cotton demonstrations with the hope that cotton can be produced more profitably on farms in Oklahoma.

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"AJACS" Hammermill

will assure you of a profitable operation

Tell us what you want to grind, and we'll help you decide what Jacobson equipment to use, and how to lay out your plant for maximum production and efficiency.

Protect Costly Machinery with Jacobson "Economy" Magnetic Separators



- Non-Electric
- Hinged for easy cleaning

To prevent fires and damage to your ginning and other equipment, use Jacobson "Economy" Alnico Permanent (non-electric) Magnetic Separators. They remove dangerous "tramp" iron before it can cause trouble. Easily installed—no electrical connections. Insurance rates go down, product quality goes up. Write for prices and additional information.

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TO enable our customers to receive prompt shipment, we have stocks of Southern Star Bagging at Augusta as usual and India Star Bagging at Galveston, Houston and Gulfport.

*You Can Rely on the
Quality of Both Grades!*

Riverside Mills

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

American Cotton

(Continued from Page 18)

the crop during recent years from the standpoint of neps, which a few years ago presented a very serious problem to the textile industry. Yarn quality has been improved appreciably, both from the standpoint of strength and appearance grade.

• **Fiber Testing** — Mechanical testing of cotton samples is, of course, still in its infancy in its application to market transactions. Present trends, however, indicate that it is destined for further growth as a means of supplementing classification for grade and staple length.

The expansion of fiber testing will, no doubt, depend to a considerable extent upon improvements in testing equipment and techniques. The various tests must be made generally practicable and without unduly increasing marketing costs. Even though substantial progress is made in this direction, it appears likely that marketing costs will be increased appreciably in order to provide the greater precision being sought in quality evaluations. I do hope that greater efficiency in processing such lots will offset or more than offset the increase in merchandising costs.

The successful integration of fiber testing with marketing transactions would be accelerated by the development of an adequate system for calibrating testing equipment. This would assure a more uniform level of test results for all laboratories engaged in cotton fiber testing. The development of an effective system of standards for maintaining the desired uniformity in

level of test results would appear to be a promising activity at the present stage of fiber testing in this country.

The accomplishments of the scientists in developing improved methods of laboratory measurements and spinning tests on small quantities of cotton gave breeders facilities for speeding up quality improvement. The geneticists and breeders showed an amazing readiness to adopt the new and discard the old in taking advantage of new developments as fast as the laboratories could produce them. The breeders were able to develop varieties of cotton having improved quality factors and production capacities. Mills in turn responded by using and paying for these desired staples.

A classing and market news service for farmers helped to reflect quality price differences back to farmers, which in turn stimulated increased production of these better cottons.

As Rip saw these results of science, he might well recall that a great many varieties and strains of cotton were in production in the late 1920's and that there was talk about one-variety communities. The one-variety community development played an important part in getting the better qualities of cotton needed by mills into production. In recent years figures have been compiled on the production of cotton by varieties. These show that about 80 percent of the crop is accounted for by seven varieties.

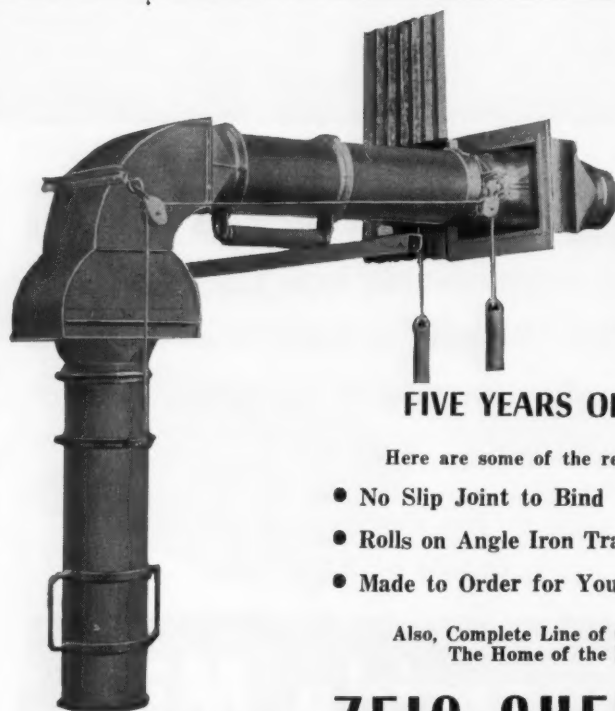
• **Outlook** — "What about the future?" Who can say? Who could have foreseen the events sketched for the last 30 years? We know this much—that no small part of the constructive changes during this period are directly attrib-

able to the work of farsighted leaders in the cotton industry—from farmer to spinner. All of these groups have supported and sponsored research, development and service work that have improved cotton and strengthened its competitive position. How else could the per capita consumption of cotton have been maintained in the face of the development and vigorous competition of man-made materials and progressive reductions in their price.

Breeders, farmers, merchants and spinners have taken great strides in increasing efficiency. Output per man throughout the industry has kept pace with the upward rate prevailing in our economy generally. The groups represented at this conference have contributed their full share to the highest standard of living the world has ever known.

I think that the odds favor an increase in research, developmental and service work for cotton. These are the factors which have stimulated the activity of the last quarter century.

Cotton available for consumption by domestic mills is likely to improve more rapidly in the future than it has in the past. From what I have just said it is plain that I think that, quality-wise, production has responded to consumption demands to a degree not fully realized by many in the industry. In the future I believe that these responses to mill demand will be even more rapid and more accurate. I say this partly because of the startling advances that have been made in recent years in quality measurement. Mills are in a better position than ever to specify their quality requirements in terms that the breeder, the farmer, and the merchant



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understand and can measure. Mills are probably more conscious of their requirements and more specific in their demands than ever before. These demands are being met by the progress in new techniques of both production and marketing.

I think we have every reason to believe that the next 25 years will see more startling developments than were produced by the last generation. The future for cotton lies in the alert and vigorous application of the findings of science. And I believe the cotton industry is in a much better position than ever before to make such application.

• Indian Studies Oil Refining Process

A SUPERINTENDENT of a Delhi, India, vegetable oil extracting plant, C. R. Das is in Lubbock, under the auspices of the United National Fellowship in Economic Development, to observe cottonseed oil extraction and to gather technical data to help expand his country's refining and hydrogenation of cottonseed oil.

One of India's most pressing problems is how to obtain a greater supply of edible oils which at present is confined to butter fat and peanut oils. Utilization of her cottonseed would put vast amounts of additional edible oil on the market.

Das has been in the U.S. about three months and will stay another four. He has been in Lubbock over two weeks and will spend the next three observing work at the Plains Co-op Oil Mill and Western Cottonoil Co.

New Mexico Ginners Change Dates

New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association has announced that the annual meeting, first scheduled for June 7-8, has been changed to June 21-22. The change was made due to the New Mexico Maid of Cotton Contest, as most of the candidates are college students and the earlier date interfered with the school term, according to Winston Lovelace, secretary-treasurer.

Business sessions will be held each morning of the meeting and a banquet will be the night of June 22, after which final judging in the maid contest will be held. The meeting site will remain the Navajo Lodge at Ruidoso and those planning to attend are urged to make reservations early and to state the time they intend to stay.

Oilseed Research Listed

A list of publications and patents pertaining to oilseeds and related subjects has recently been released by USDA through the Northern Utilization Research Branch Laboratory, Peoria, Ill. The work in the listed papers was done at the research branch or by outside agencies under contract to USDA. The list may be obtained from the Peoria branch.

Program Designed To Help Japanese Soybean Trade

A program designed to improve soybean export trade relations with Japan has been announced by USDA with the major objective of the program to expand markets for U.S. soybeans in Japan.

The first step in the program, adopted by USDA and the American Soybean Association, is to determine U.S. soybean quality compared with those of other countries, especially U.S. beans shipped under the recently revised grading standards. A study will be made to determine the distribution pattern of soybean imports by Japan.

Another part to the program will be to show Japanese manufacturers the suitability of U.S. beans for food important to Japan's diet and explain U.S. grading standards. The American Soybean Association will establish a Japanese-American Soybean Institute in cooperation with Japanese soybean interests, with a subsidiary advisory operational council representing the latter. The Institute will seek to establish long-term arrangements to facilitate trade relations between the American and Japanese soybean industries.

The agreement to carry on the soybean marketing program in Japan was signed by Clayton E. Whipple, acting administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, Albert Dimond, president, and George M. Strayer, executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the American Soybean Association. Whipple pointed out that Japan is this country's largest single market for soybeans, taking 22 million bushels in 1955.



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GARLAND (Dallas County) TEXAS

J. E. LAMBERT, JR., is retiring as manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. mill at Rocky Mount, N.C., after 44 years with the firm, and has been succeeded by G. D. Coley, Jr., who has been assistant manager and cashier.

W. V. Westmoreland of Goldsboro, district manager, paid tribute to the long service of Lambert, "during which time he has won the friendship and trust of all those with whom he has come in contact."

Lambert, now 63, went to Rocky Mount at the age of 19 and has been affiliated with the company ever since, with the exception of two years spent in the Army during World War I.

In 1920, Lambert was married to Hazel Edwards, a Rock Mount girl who for years has head the Family Service agency there. They have three children, Sarah, who lives in Rocky Mount, Edgar who is a state insurance examiner and George, who is in school in Washington.

During World War I, Lambert went overseas with the 113th Field Artillery. He was the first man to leave Rocky Mount for armed forces duty and spent two years in the army, being relieved at that time by the late Mayor J. R. Bennett.

Lambert formerly was a member of the local Rotary Club and is a member of the First Methodist Church.

In his letter, District Manager Westmoreland declared, "It is our sincere wish that being relieved of responsibility will enable Lambert to regain his health to the extent that he may have many happy years ahead of him, in which to enjoy a well earned rest."

Coley, the new manager, is a native of Dortches, where he still makes his home and operates farming interests. He has been with the company since 1934.

In his home community, Coley has been active in the Ruritan Club, having served as its first president. He is a member of the board of deacons of the Stoney Creek Baptist Church and is also a member of the Red Oak School Board.

Edwin R. Stevens, Memphis, personnel supervisor for the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., is the first winner of the James House Williamson Award in recognition of outstanding contributions in the field of industrial personnel management.

The award is given to encourage sound industrial personnel practices in Tennessee and is named in honor of the late secretary of the Tennessee Industrial Personnel Conference.

CARGILL, INC., has announced plans for building a \$2 million soybean plant on President's Island in the Mississippi River at Memphis.

The plant will have a storage capacity of 2,200,000 bushels of soybeans, will employ 50 to 100 persons and will operate 24 hours a day throughout the year.

Lee Canterbury, district manager for Cargill, said construction of the new facility is to begin immediately following final approval by the city and county commissions.

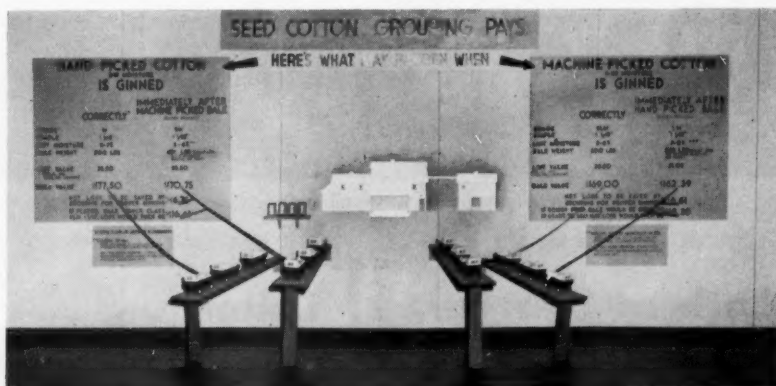
"It will be a fairly large unit of this type, and is part of our over-all facilities for handling and processing grain throughout the U.S.," Canterbury said.

W. D. McVay, assistant vice-president, said the plant will be equipped to receive and ship from rail cars, trucks or barges.

"We anticipate that this plant will process approximately 700 tons each 24-hour day," he said. "One building will be approximately 100 feet by 120 feet and will house machinery for soybean preparation, meal grinding, meal pelleting and sacking as well as a boiler plant.

"Another building approximately 40 feet by 60 feet will contain the extraction plant. An office and maintenance shop also will be provided."

The company hopes to have the elevator and storage portions completed by the time of the soybean harvest.



THE VALUE of seed cotton grouping at a gin was stressed in this educational display at the recent Midsouth Gin Exhibit in Memphis. Many ginners worked with growers last season on a program of grouping loads of cotton harvested by different methods, so that each load can be ginned for better quality; and more ginners are expected to follow this practice in 1956. National Cotton Council and Extension ginning specialists have information to help anyone interested.

Missouri Irrigation

(Continued from Page 20)

servation irrigation method for the various crops (sprinkler, furrow, corrugation and contour levee); (2) basic intake rates for the various crops and irrigation methods; (3) estimated field efficiency for the different irrigation methods; (4) gross irrigation application in inches required; (5) length of run in feet and row or corrugation spacing in inches; (6) estimated time required to irrigate in hours and minutes for the different crops and irrigation methods.

In order to use this table, a soils map must be made of the farm or area under consideration. The second step is to determine from the farmer or operator the kind of crops planned to be irrigated; and, third, his preference of method, if there is a choice of methods for that particular soils group.

With this information the table will give (1) available moisture holding capacity (2) depth of root zone to be irrigated (3) net moisture to be replaced (4) peak moisture use rate (5) how often to irrigate (assuming no rainfalls) (6) basic intake rate of water into the soil (7) field efficiency for the method of irrigation chosen (8) the gross irrigation application required (9) maximum length of run if furrow or corrugated method is used and (10) the time required to put on the amount of water called for.

While the Missouri Conservation Irrigation Guide was not available until after the irrigation season ended in 1955, it is expected that its use will (1)

reduce the time required to plan an irrigation system by 30 to 50 percent; (2) provide the design of more efficient systems resulting in saving money for the farmer; and (3) point the way for more efficient operation by the farmers of irrigation systems tailored to fit specific soil, water and crop conditions. It is expected that the practice of irrigation, especially irrigation of cotton in Southeast Missouri, will continue to increase, particularly in view of what the future farm program may bring forth.

North Carolina College Leader Will Retire

Professor Earl Hostetler will retire on July 1 from the animal husbandry department of North Carolina State College after 41 years of service. His leadership and research in livestock feeding aided and encouraged the use of cottonseed meal in rations for swine and other livestock, as well as other sound feeding practices. He will continue active as director of a radio and television agricultural program at a Raleigh broadcasting station.

USDA Sells Castor Oil

USDA recently announced the sale on competitive bid basis of 1,893,410 pounds of graded U.S. No. 1 castor oil for industrial use. CSS is handling sale details, according to C. H. Moseley, director, Dallas CSS. The oil was acquired by CCC under a 1953 program designed to stock pile castor oil for civil defense use.

New Product

WAX MANUFACTURER ADDS INSECTICIDE LINE

S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Racine, Wisc., a leading wax polish manufacturer, has entered the insecticide business with the development of a new type of aerosol insecticide called "Raid" that kills both plant and household bugs.

Raid, developed in the Johnson laboratory, is the first aerosol spray that is effective (and safer to use) in the control of all types of household insects and yet can be used against insects on garden plants and flowers without harming the vegetation, the manufacturer says. The Raid line also includes an aerosol moth proofer, a residual roach and ant killer and an insect spray for use in pump guns.

Irrigation Experts Speak

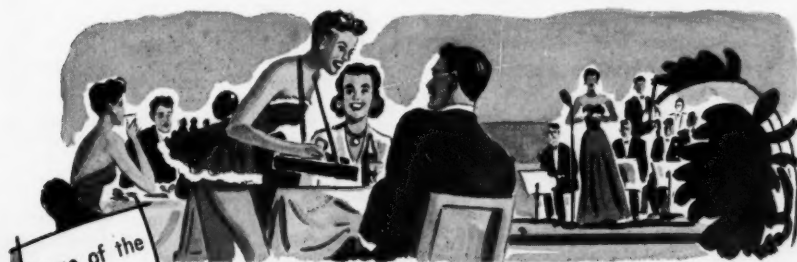
Three top irrigation experts will address more than 100 Extension and soil conservation workers during a meeting in Longview, Texas, May 17-18, according to A. D. Taylor, county agent. Bob Thurman, agricultural engineer, Extension Service, Texas A. & M., and J. W. Surovik, district agent, Mount Pleasant, Texas, will preside at the sprinkler irrigation clinic.

■ LESTER W. ALTHAUSER, manager of the buying department of Procter & Gamble in Dallas, has been elected president of the Purchasing Agents of Dallas.

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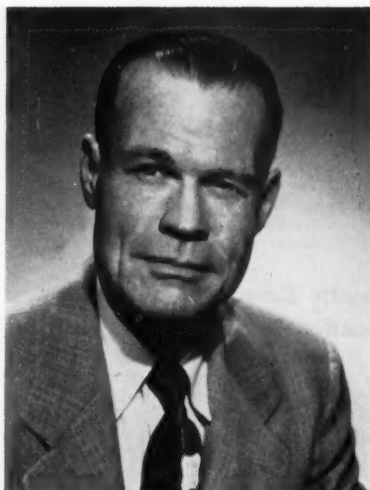
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"Quo Vadis" Will Be Subject At Annual NCPA Assembly

"Quo Vadis" — literally, where are you going—is the title of an address to be presented by Trent C. Root before the sixtieth annual convention of the National Cottonseed Products Association at Dallas, on May 22. Widely known throughout the Southwest for his down-to-earth philosophy and humor, Root is vice-president and comptroller of Southern Methodist University.

Root was born in Bell County, Texas. He attended Meridian College and Baylor University and was graduated from



TRENT C. ROOT

Harvard Business School. In addition, he has done research work at the University of Colorado and holds an L.L.D. degree from McMurry College.

Root was in the lumber business until 1932, when he joined the faculty of Texas Technological College at Lubbock. He became dean of business administration and later assistant to the president of that school. In 1948, he became associated with SMU.

Root served as a counter-intelligence officer during World War II. He is a leader in his church, a director and former president of the Dallas Rotary Club and is active in many community, educational and professional organizations.

New Book

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLISHES AGRICULTURE YEAR BOOK

The South Carolina Department of Agriculture has announced publication of the 1954-55 "Year Book of the Department of Agriculture of the State of South Carolina" under the direction of J. Roy Jones, agriculture commissioner.

The book is the fifty-seventh annual department report and covers its work from July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955. It deals with all phases of agricultural commerce and industries, and may be obtained by writing J. Roy Jones, commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Columbia, S.C.

Fred Pendleton Honored

Fred Pendleton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Pendleton of Dallas, is one of the nation's outstanding high school graduates receiving certificates of merit from the National Merit Scholarship Corp. Only 4,300 students in the U.S. qualified for the certificates, out of 60,000 top high school seniors chosen to take extensive examinations. Fred Pendleton expects to follow in the footsteps of his father, USDA Extension engineer, by taking engineering at Texas A. & M. College.

■ L. P. BROWN, III, president, L. P. Brown & Co., Memphis, has been elected vice-president for the Southeastern Region of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society.

Cultural Practices Study Seeks Lower Costs

A study of the influence of combinations of cultural practices on yield and quality of cotton is a project recently begun by the Arkansas Experiment Station to lower costs and increase efficiency in cotton production.

Results in recent years have indicated that the most efficient return from any one practice may depend on the level of several other practices followed. Therefore, the aim will be to seek the optimum level of several practices so that when they are combined they will permit the most efficient cotton production.

Cotton investigations already completed have revealed a number of ways in which the growth of the cotton plant may be altered. The area of soil available vertically as well as horizontally affects the growth and fruiting habit of the cotton plant. Other factors that greatly affect growth and maturation of the plant include nutrients available, moisture levels, and inherent differences among the varieties.

Cotton Breeder, Variety Honored by California

George J. Harrison, prominent California cotton breeder, and the cotton industry were recently honored by the California Legislature. Harrison, who bred the state's single variety of cotton, was cited for his outstanding contribution to agriculture in the state.

A concurrent resolution passed by both houses pointed to Harrison's plant breeding work over a period of 20 years at the U.S. Experimental Farm near Shafter. The resolution credited Harrison's effort and accomplishments as contributing some \$25 million annually to California's agricultural income. At present, Harrison is a grower consultant with Calcot, Ltd., Bakersfield.

Council Report Summarizes Rug Market Potential

"Market Potential for Carpets and Rugs" has recently been prepared by Charlie W. Russell, National Cotton Council staff member through the Utilization Research Division of the Council.

The new publication brings up-to-date a report published in 1950 which summarized facts and opinions of members of the carpet and rug industry. The new report also summarizes available statistics on the size of market potential and opinions of trade members as to how annual sales of floor coverings might be increased.

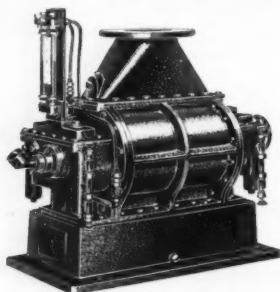
Copies may be obtained by writing the Council, P.O. Box 9905 Memphis.

Joins Plant Institute

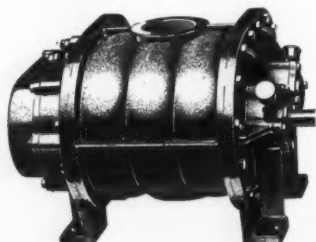
Dr. M. S. Williams, specialist in charge of Extension farm management and marketing at North Carolina State College, will become chief economist for the National Plant Food Institute July 1, according to Dr. Russell Coleman, executive vice-president of the Institute.

As chief economist, Doctor Williams will develop programs designed to focus attention on the economic value of using fertilizers properly. He has held his position at North Carolina State College since 1954.

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• Japanese Imports Are Threat to Textiles

INCREASING IMPORTS of Japanese cotton textiles would seriously endanger North Carolina's textile industry, according to a recently released state-sponsored survey report on the over-all importance of the industry to the state's economy.

Conducted largely by the Department of Conservation and Development under the supervision of a committee appointed by Governor Luther H. Hodges, the report states: "The contention that 1955 tariff reduction on Japanese cotton textile products constitutes a serious threat to North Carolina's textile industry, as well as many other segments of our economy, appears to be amply supported by the data presented in this report."

The study reviews the tariff situation from the time reductions up to 50 percent were made in tariff rates on cotton textiles at Geneva last June. These reductions became effective last Sept. 10. Imports had been increasing until then but at that point the flood began in earnest. In July and August alone, orders were validated for export of more than 88 million yards of cloth to the U.S., or more than the total exported for the four years prior.

It is pointed out in the report that textile wages in Japan averaged only one-tenth that of the U.S., giving the Japanese mills a tremendous advantage in costs of manufacturing cloth. Tariff reductions coming on top of this added to the dire threat to the American textile industry, it was stated.

The report provides these condensed facts on the endangered textile industry of North Carolina.

Textile mills furnish more than half (52 percent) of all manufacturing employment in the state, accounting for 227,800 out of a total of 440,000 jobs.

Salaries, wages, and proprietors' income from textiles accounted for between one-sixth and one-seventh of the total personal income of more than \$5 billion for all North Carolinians in 1954.

Of the total collections of the state's general fund, the textile industry in the fiscal year of 1952-53 paid directly or indirectly an estimated \$25 million, or 14 percent. In more prosperous years, the percentage was higher.

For the same fiscal year, the industry paid 21.3 percent of the total corporate income tax and 29.7 percent of total franchise tax collections.

Mill owners pay an estimated \$5 million or more annually to local governments in property taxes in the state. This does not include taxes paid by employees.

North Carolina farmers received \$82,532,000 cash from their cotton crop in the 1954-55 season—a per capita income of \$179, or 24 percent of total per-capita cash farm income.

Moyer Heads Alabama Group

R. C. Moyer of Blue Mountain was chosen as president of Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association April 13 at the annual meeting in Biloxi, Miss. S. M. Lyon of Ott was named vice-president.

■ JAMES T. SHANNON of LaPryor has been elected president of Texas Feed Manufacturers' Association.

Paramore Appointed to FAS Cotton Marketing Branch

L. P. Paramore has been appointed chief of the FAS Cotton Division's Foreign Marketing Branch according to Robert C. Sherman, division director. Paramore will be responsible for developing and conducting marketing programs designed to increase sale abroad of cotton and cotton linters.

Paramore has had over 20 years' experience in agricultural economics and marketing work. For the past 10 years he has been with the federal Extension Service, serving the first four years as leader of educational programs on marketing cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and rice, and the last six years as chief of the General Crops Marketing Section and the General Crops Marketing and Utilization Branch.

He is a native of North Carolina and has a B.S. degree in Agricultural Economics from North Carolina State College.

Peebles, Arizona Cotton Specialist, Is Dead

Dr. Robert H. Peebles, 55 Southwestern cotton specialist, died March 25 at Sacaton, Ariz., where he had spent the last 35 years.

Doctor Peebles, whose work in agronomy and especially long-staple cotton was an outstanding addition to Arizona economy, had worked with the USDA's Sacaton experimental station since 1924. He was superintendent of the station from 1945 to 1954.

His many years of research with various strains of cotton led to outstanding developments in the Pima variety. Doctor Peebles developed Pima 32, one of the leading strains.

Mill Gets Expansion Loan

A loan of \$130,000 has been approved to the Eufaula Cotton Oil Co., in Eufaula, Ala., for expansion and modernization.

• Women Choose Cotton In Apparel Study

WOMEN PREFERRED cotton fabric for 10 out of 15 items of apparel studied in a 1954 USDA survey, according to the Department.

Cotton was the preferred fabric for housedresses and aprons, summer dresses and summer skirts, long-and short-sleeved and sleeveless blouses, and sportswear (slacks, shorts, and anklets). It was second for between-season dresses, raincoats, and slippers, researchers report. Wool ranked first for winter dresses and skirts.

Among the synthetics, nylon led as orlon and dacron were almost unknown in women's clothing at that time. The study was designed to take in all women of both urban and rural areas of the U.S.

Home Economists Told of Chemistry and Cotton

Chemistry is equipping cotton with additional qualities to meet the demand for new and improved textile products, Claud D. Curlin, Washington, National Cotton Council public relations representative, told the recent meeting of the Virginia Home Economics Association in Richmond.

"Cotton does more jobs better than any of the so-called miracle fibers," Curlin said. "Yet, in spite of this versatility, cotton is at a disadvantage when it comes to meeting certain specialized needs. But the new chemical finishes and modifications are correcting this situation."

The Council spokesman pointed out that chemical finishing has made cotton highly resistant to wrinkling and creasing, and that new permanent finishes have endowed cotton fabrics with "wash and wear" qualities.

He also pointed out that through chemical modification cotton can be made highly resistant to mildew, acids, heat, and abrasion, qualities which are highly desirable in many uses.

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Progress of the Crop

APRIL HAS BEEN an unfavorable month, on the whole, for planting and progress of the new cotton crop. Most areas complain that it has been too dry, too cold or too windy—a few localities even have had too much rain, in sharp contrast to the seriously dry Southwest, where the worst dust storm in 20 years hit portions of Texas and Oklahoma during the month. Irrigation water supplies also are dangerously low in some states. Insects are not yet a major factor, but may soon become threatening.

ALABAMA reports about half the cotton acreage planted in some southern areas, but heavy rains during the week of April 16 forced some replanting. Land preparation has been slow but moisture generally is ample.

Water prospects in **ARIZONA** are the poorest since 1938, with indicated supplies far below average. Cotton planting is in full swing.

ARKANSAS progress has been delayed by cool, wet weather, and low temperatures at presstime were causing concern for the little cotton that was planted.

In **CALIFORNIA**, irrigation water prospects are spotty, and below normal in some important areas. Cotton planting is well underway, but high winds have blown out some seed.

GEORGIA has had too much wind, rain and cool weather in many parts of the state, but condition of the early-planted cotton is mostly fair to good.

Low temperatures may force **LOUISIANA** farmers to replant considerable cotton in the northern counties. Rains also have delayed land preparation and planting.

MISSISSIPPI shared the too-cool, too-wet weather of most on its neighbors, but some farmers have been able to make fairly good progress with land preparation and planting. Pre-emergence chemicals were being used extensively on weeds. Armyworm moths are a threat.

Practically no cotton has been planted in **MISSOURI** to date.

NEW MEXICO faces a serious water shortage along the Rio Grande, fair to good water supplies in the Carlsbad-Tucumcari areas, and 75 percent of normal water from the San Juan. Land preparation has been slow to fair, and southern counties are planting cotton.

Below normal temperatures in **NORTH CAROLINA** accompanied rains and snows. Preparation is behind schedule, and little cotton is planted.

OKLAHOMA has been too cold, too windy and drouthy in parts and had hail and heavy rains in some southeastern counties. Altus Reservoir has only half its normal water.

Cotton planting in **SOUTH CAROLINA** ranges from two-thirds completed to just starting, with considerable acreage to be replanted due to heavy rains.

TENNESSEE has planted a little cotton but farm work and conditions generally are behind schedule.

In **TEXAS**, drouth and limited irrigation water dominate the picture. Rio Grande water will be very short, again, both in the upper and lower areas; and Lower Valley farmers were getting tips on conserving water for cotton. Pecos River water outlook is fair. USDA called the April 8 duster the "worst in 20 years" and said the agricultural picture was bright only along the Gulf Coast. Rains

at presstime helped some areas, but generally were inadequate. Cotton planting and progress have been spotty, on the whole.

• Cottonseed Oil Data Issued by Council

FACTORY CONSUMPTION of cottonseed oil in 1955 amounted to almost 1.5 billion pounds, the National Cotton Council reports.

In its annual edition of "Cottonseed and Competing Vegetable Oils," the Council notes that last year's total was the second largest amount consumed in any previous year. The all-time high was in 1954 when 1.8 billion pounds were consumed.

Cottonseed oil accounted for 26 percent of total U.S. factory consumption of vegetable oils in 1955, compared with 31 percent in 1954. The decline in cottonseed oil consumption, and its share of the market between 1954 and 1955, is primarily the result of an increase in the price advantage of soybean oil during this period, the Council report says.

Copies of the 1956 edition of "Cottonseed and Competing Vegetable Oils" may be obtained from the Market Research Section, National Cotton Council, P.O. Box 9905, Memphis.

Article Reprints Released By Southern Laboratory

Two reprints of papers concerning work done at Southern Utilization Branch Laboratory, USDA, have been released through the Branch. "Certain Physical Properties of Selected Samples of Chemically Modified Cotton" by James N. Grant and "Improved Weather Resistance by Acetylating Vat-Dyed Cotton" by W. N. Berard, S. G. Gremillion and C. F. Goldthwait may be obtained free by writing the Branch, 1100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans. Both papers were published in the Textile Research Journal, January 1956.

U.S. Farmers Will Make Japanese Rural Tour

The Rural Rehabilitation Association of Japan is sponsoring an unusual tour of Japan designed to interest U.S. farmers, agriculturalists and home economists in Japanese agriculture and promote better understanding between the two countries.

It is an outgrowth of the Young Japanese Visiting Farmers Program which has been operating for the past six years. This program brought Japanese farmers to the U.S.

The tour will leave for Japan July 31 and return Sept. 9.

Chemists' Society Sets Paper Deadline

Deadline for abstracts of papers for the fall meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society is July 16. The Society's governing board wishes to have the full program for publication in the September issue of the Journal.

Authors planning to present papers should forward three copies of a definitive abstract to A. V. Graci, Technical Program Chairman, Wurster & Sanger, Inc., 5201 South Kenwood Avenue, Chicago 15.

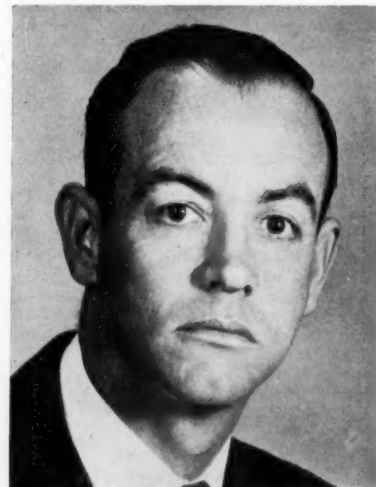
• Margarine Purchases Down Two Percent

U.S. HOUSEHOLDERS bought four percent more butter, but about two percent less margarine during October-December, 1955, than in the same period of 1954.

Purchases per capita of butter during the 1955 period were higher than a year earlier in all regions, but for margarine, purchases in the South only indicated a gain. The Mountain Southwest remained the same and purchases dropped elsewhere, with decreases ranging from three to five percent.

Herman Fryer Joins Bauer As Sales Representative

Herman Fryer has joined The Bauer Bros. Co., Springfield, Ohio, as sales representative in the food and milling division of the South. His duties will chiefly consist of sales and service of Bauer machinery to the vegetable oilseed industry.



HERMAN FRYER

Fryer was with the General Vegetable Oil Co., Sherman, Texas, for the past five years in the position of assistant superintendent and has 10 years' experience in the erection and operation of cottonseed oil mills.

He is a native of Greenville, Texas, and a veteran of World War II, serving three years in the Air Force.

He is married and has a daughter six years old. The Fryers will live in Fort Worth where he will work jointly with W. C. Cantrell of 3245 Lubbock Street.

• Plow Up Helps Keep Cotton Pests Down

THE INFLUENCE of a good clean up of cotton stalks last fall is showing up in reports on Texas and Mexico cotton insect survival this spring, observers say.

In the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, adjacent to the Lower Rio Grande Valley, the survival rate per acre was 8.37 pink bollworms or about one-third of what it was last year. On the Texas side of the river, the average of five live pink bollworms per acre compared with eight at the same time last year. Some increase in the survival rate was found in the Coastal Bend and adjoining counties which were severely affected by the drouth conditions. The pink bollworm infestation was very heavy late in the season since they concentrated on the available bolls. Rather high initial infestations are expected there.

In the central and eastern part of Texas a general decrease in the survival rate was found as compared to last year. This decrease applied not only to the live pink bollworms per boll but also to the amount of material left in the cotton fields in which the pink bollworm could hibernate. Although light increases of worms per acre were found in some counties in extreme eastern and northern Texas, a marked decrease was recorded in most of the counties of the Brazos and Colorado River valleys.

MCPA To Sponsor Contest

The Missouri Cotton Producers' Association will sponsor a Delta-wide 3-Bale per acre cotton contest again this year, according to the Association. The contest will be open to grade or high school students, enrolled in 4-H or FHA, who produce their own cotton.

Shuford Associates Buy Fulton Bag Co. Stock

A majority of the directors of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, on April 16 accepted an offer by Shuford & Associates, Atlanta, to purchase Fulton stock at \$20 per share. The offer is being submitted to all Fulton stockholders.

Shuford & Associates is composed of A. A. Shuford, Jr., Shuford Mills, Inc., Hickory, N.C.; Julius Abernethy, Carolina Mills, Maiden, N.C. and Moses Richter, United Mills, Mt. Gilead, N.C. I. T. Cohen, of Cohen, Roberts and Kohler, attorneys-at-law, Atlanta, stated the group will continue operations of Fulton without interruption. They have employed Werner Textile Consultants, New York, as advisors.

Stewart & Stevenson Gets Larger Sales Territory

Stewart & Stevenson Services, distributor of diesel engines, has been awarded additional sales and service territory in Texas by the Detroit Diesel Engine Division of General Motors, Joe Manning, Stewart & Stevenson vice-president and general manager, has announced.

R. E. Hunter, general sales manager of Detroit Diesel Engine Division of General Motors, announced that the new territory would include the remainder of the Panhandle of Texas and Eastern New Mexico. Stewart & Stevenson now services all of Texas except the El Paso area as the GM Detroit Diesel Engine distributor in Texas.

A new sales and service office is to be opened soon in Amarillo, which will function as a part of the Stewart & Stevenson Lubbock Branch, Manning said.

In addition to the main plant at Houston, Stewart & Stevenson has other Texas branches and offices at Corpus Christi, Dallas, San Juan, Odessa, San Antonio, Pecos, Tyler, and Longview.

Stewart & Stevenson Services was originally named a franchised General Motors Diesel Engine distributor in 1938. The organization has grown steadily from only three men in the engine division to a group numbering more than four hundred. The Stewart & Stevenson Services organization has pioneered and developed many applications for General Motors Diesel Engines, including the unique Vertical Engine application for deep well turbine pumps.

Former Lummus Engineer, J. E. Grant, Dies

James E. Grant, erecting engineer for Lummus Cotton Gin Co., until retiring three weeks ago, died April 17 at his home in Dallas. He was 70 years of age.

Born in Georgia, Grant had lived 18 years in Dallas. He had been with Lummus Gin Co. for 40 years and traveled for them in Italy, Australia and other foreign countries before World War I.

Survivors are his wife, a son, Francis W. Chalkey, Turner Air Base in Albany, Ga.; one granddaughter, four sisters, Mrs. W. M. Kelley and Miss Agnes Grant, Tennessee, Ga.; Mrs. Leola Webb, Jacksonville, Fla., and Mrs. M. P. Bloodsworth, Columbus, Ga.

India Castor Bean Crop Up

India's 1955-56 castor bean production amounted to 141,120 short tons, according to a final official estimate from USDA.

Remember This?



It Shows Some Texans, in 1947 . . .

A JOINT MEETING of the Texas Unit of the National Cotton Council and the Cotton Production Committee of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas was the occasion for this picture. It was taken on March 28, 1947.

Maid Who Stayed

(Continued from Page 9)

will occupy the fair's spacious 4-H Club Building during the week-long exposition.

In addition to static exhibits, three style shows will be produced daily in the Red Bud Tea Room, a cotton pink room being set up in the exhibition hall by an Oklahoma City tea room.

Miss Faulkner will serve as fashion coordinator and commentator for the shows, to begin at 1, 3 and 7 p.m. daily. She has lined up approximately 80 models, including, as might be expected, the Oklahoma girls who competed for this year's Maid of Cotton honor.

Each style review will be devoted to different phases of cotton fashion. There will be a men's style show, a maternity clothing show, modeling of children's clothing, sports wear and an all-cotton wedding, plus other cotton specialty events.

Many retailers planning exhibits have acquired special-order items from New York for the event.

It will give exposition-goers a chance to examine the newest finishes and construction.

"We will show Supima, 'the champion of cottons,'" Miss Faulkner added. "It is a very sheer, beautiful material, made from cotton grown in West Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. And there will be cotton cashmere, wonderful for suits, and many other newer materials cotton is coming out with."

"The French designers are doing some beautiful things with cotton," she said.

When she visited Paris, DeLois had

original costumes created for her in American cotton fabrics by such French couturiers as Jacques Heim and Madeleine deRauch.

Miss Faulkner said it will be necessary for style show visitors to make reservations. This should be done through the Red Bud Tea Room. A complete schedule of showings will be available for persons interested in specific types of cotton garments.

One 1,600-square foot area of the exhibit hall will be converted into an "all-cotton home" by a large national firm. It will show uses of cotton goods for carpets, drapes and other furnishings.

As soon as Miss Faulkner switched from Maid to her young executive role, she re-packed her cotton-coated luggage and headed for New York and Washington to begin organizing the display.

USDA promised her an educational booth and several New York textile concerns responded. An elaborate display by Martex towels is a feature.

"We want to prove that cotton is high fashion, both in clothing and in home furnishings and accessories," the blue-eyed festival director stressed.

The unique Southwest Exposition will include such attractions as outdoor and do-it-yourself shows, transportation shows, road and farm machinery show, Standard of Perfection Livestock show, science fair, an all-Oklahoma midway, a Cowboy Hall of Fame rodeo, horse racing, an "Arrows to Atoms" Indian pageant and the appearance of the "Holiday on Ice" troupe.

It will be the first time in Oklahoma that an ice show will be presented out of doors, on an especially designed rink.

Horse racing (with horses from the Hot Springs race meet) will be run for

the first time at the new Fair grounds on Thursday to Sunday of the exposition week.

DeLois, dressing for the part in chic "career girl" cottons, displays all the charm and poise that won her rave reviews when she paraded over the world under auspices of the National Cotton Council.

• **She's Always A Queen** — A graduate of Oklahoma A. & M. College, DeLois was accustomed to walking off with queenships before the cotton prize came her way.

While majoring in secretarial administration, she was Year Book Queen, Redskin Queen, Blue Key Queen, Queen of the Oklahoma Hall of Fame, Rodeo Queen and president of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority.

One of the coveted loving cups in her collection was captured in Kansas

City in 1953 when she was crowned queen of the American Royal Livestock show.

DeLois, daughter of Rancher Earl Faulkner, is a neat 5-foot-6, weighs 120 pounds and wears size 10 dresses.

She now has over 100 cotton outfits in her wardrobe, a nice assortment for a working gal who currently spends more than eight hours a day flitting from appointment to conference to interview to public appearance.

"Cotton's so easy to take care of and designers are doing such wonderful things with it," she preaches loyally.

After a course in a famous New York school for models, Miss Faulkner toured the U.S. and seven countries in Europe, visiting with officials and dignitaries and usually appearing as a featured model in shops of each city.

There were stops in London, Manchester, Paris, Rome, Milan, Frankfurt, Brussels, and so on, and special assignments to California, North Carolina, Georgia, in addition to her regular schedule of key U.S. cities.

Although the scheduled tour of duty was of about six months duration, DeLois kept going and stretched her job as good will envoy over 12 months.

Last December she went to South America on a joint journey for the State and Agriculture Departments and the Cotton Council.

At Bogota, Columbia, her mission was to look lovely at a USDA fashion show and to attend receptions given in her honor by the American ambassador and for executives of the Colombian textile industry by the U.S. embassy's agricultural attache.

• **Cotton Is Her Only Love** — What's next for DeLois after the festival is over?

She vows there are no immediate prospects for making use of the two wedding dresses (of that favorite fabric of her's) that she accumulated last year.

"Unfortunately, I'm not even engaged," she smiles. She does have some rather tempting job offers, one in the fashion world, but they must remain secret until Miss Faulkner makes up her mind.

Right now her romance with cotton keeps her too occupied to do much planning for the future.

"I'm learning so much about different phases of the business. It's fascinating," she said. "And more than anything else, I want the festival to be a big success."

Insect Data Distributed

More than 7,500 letters and copies of the 1956 Texas Guide for Controlling Insects have been sent out by the office of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association to encourage effective insect control this season. The publication is issued by Texas A. & M. College.

Delta Council Meeting

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Delta Council is scheduled at Delta State College, Cleveland, Miss., May 8. Featured speakers for the meeting include David Rockefeller, executive vice-president, Chase Manhattan Bank, New York, and Frank C. Daniels, general sales manager, Commodity Stabilization Service, USDA.



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Sea Water

(Continued from Page 12)

of the great potential value of opening vast new sources of water supplies.

• **Fantastic Dream May Come True** — Wide use of sea water by mankind would represent the realization of a dream that must be almost as old as humanity. Who hasn't looked at the waves that make up two-thirds of the earth's surface and imagined finding some way to make the water fit to drink and use?

The possibilities almost stagger the imagination. Instead of haggling with its neighbors over Colorado River water, California may in a few years be pumping water out of Los Angeles harbor to send to Arizona and Nevada. All of North Africa's sand dunes, and other desert regions along the sea, could become productive—completely changing the patterns of agriculture and industry everywhere.

• **Need Is Great** — The need for this sea water is obvious from a few estimates made recently by the U.S. Department of Commerce as to the increasing use of water, and future requirements.

Total water use in this country will increase from about 262 billion gallons daily in 1955 to 453 billion gallons daily by 1975. This is a much greater rate of increase than took place from 1900 to 1955, when total consumption rose from 40 billion gallons daily to 262 billion.

The nation's irrigated crop acreage is expected to rise from under 30 million acres now to 37.4 million by 1975, regardless of whether sea water is made useful or not. It seems obvious that the expansion will be much greater if water from the oceans is abundant and cheap.

Speaking of the situation right now, the Secretary of Interior said, "The year has brought increasing indications of shortages of fresh water throughout many parts of the U.S. as well as other regions. Numerous communities in the eastern part of the U.S. are seeking adequate water sources . . . growth of the western part of our country is restricted by lack of water . . ."

• **Progress of Research** — The studies which the Department of Interior feels have made such encouraging progress started four years ago. Eight research reports have been published, four of them during 1955. They are summarized, along with other details of the program, in an 80-page publication, "Saline Water Conversion," available from the Department of Interior.

Research is done primarily by private groups in cooperation with the Department. Originally, government research facilities could be used only for advisory services, but a 1955 amendment to the law permits some use of the facilities of government agencies.

"The problem," the Secretary's report points out, "is essentially a matter of reducing the cost of water produced, whether accomplished by new processes or by the improvement of existing processes."

"Technically feasible methods of producing fresh water from sea water or brackish inland waters have been known for many years, and are practiced on a large scale in various arid regions, but the cost of the water produced is too

Oil Chemists Hold Houston Meeting

The American Oil Chemists Society is meeting for its seventh annual meeting at the Shamrock Hotel in Houston April 23-25. The meeting opened with annual reports from officers and committee chairman to be followed by technical program sessions throughout the three-day affair with Dr. J. D. Lindsay as program chairman. Entertainment planned called for several dinners, a golf tournament, and dance climaxed by the awarding of the Smalley honors April 25.

high for general use. Research to date indicates gradual progress toward low-cost production."

The gap between present conversion costs and the goal sought is "being steadily narrowed by new processes and improvements in old processes."

One case in which costs have been lowered is the demonstration that heat transfer in distillation processes can be increased five- to ten-fold by improved plant design, greatly lowering expense.

Another, the Department adds, is the potential efficiency and low cost which may be achieved by electric membrane processes. Various osmotic processes and solar distillation also offer promise of efficient production.

Research, too technical for detailed discussion in an article of this type, includes studies of distillation processes, solar processes, electric membrane methods, freezing, solvent extraction, ultrasonic separation and use of ultra-high frequency currents. Leading private firms and state-federal research institutions are conducting the work.

• **Outlook for Future** — The Secretary of Interior outlines the future possibilities and prospects as follows:

"(1) Distillation shows much promise of attaining considerably lower cost levels. It is anticipated that expansion of development work to fullest utilization of very high heat-transfer rates will be productive. Combination processes within the normal temperature range of distillation, as well as work in the critical range of salt water, also require further study. Scaling has proved to be a formidable difficulty. For research into both distillation and scaling control, experimental work on actual sea water at a seashore location is essential.

"(2) The performance of membranes, both electric and osmotic, is noteworthy and justifies continuing support. The investigations of the past two years reveal the possibility that fuller work in both laboratory and pilot-plant research will result in greatly improved performance and lower water costs.

"(3) Developments in solar distillation are encouraging, and warrant additional work to bring this means of utilizing low-cost energy nearer to practical serviceability.

"(4) Freezing processes have inherently low cost if a rapid and economical method of separating the pure ice from the mother liquor can be developed.

"In addition, it is apparent that the several processes not yet fully explored, including chemical, physical and

electric, need to be followed to definite conclusions.

"A growing need exists for a small desalting unit of household size for the many seashore homes and cottages in the U.S., irrigation of small truck farms along sea coasts in many parts of the world, for improvement of farm water supplies, and for possible civilian use in emergency conditions. The Department has encouraged and stimulated development of small desalting units and several equipment manufacturers are exploring the feasibility of adapting such processes as the Hickman still and various membrane devices to these uses."

• **Will It Really Happen?** — Whether or when this country will start using sea water to supply its farms, factories and cities still is anybody's guess. But the best informed guessers in the country, public and private scientists, believe that it is going to happen some day, perhaps very soon.

Practical problems will have to be worked out, of course, after research difficulties have been overcome. But, there were many research and practical questions to be answered before the huge lakes and dams that supply water today were feasible. And, there are many reasons to believe that it may, in time, be far more simple to use the waters that surround the earth's continents than to try to trap the waters when they are falling from the skies.

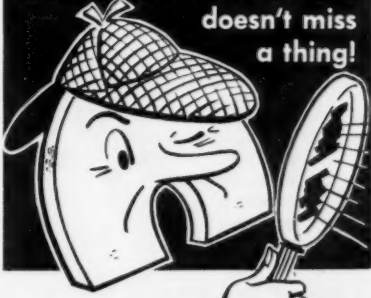
Burris Jackson Thanked

Houston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade at its annual meeting adopted a resolution of appreciation for the leadership of Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas. The resolution praised the ability and judgment of Jackson, and his dedication of time and effort to sound principles in activities affecting cotton.


Fire Damages Hull House

Fire damaged the cottonseed hull house of the Brazos Valley Cotton Oil Co. at Waco, Texas, on April 13.

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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—Filter presses; screening tanks; single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, with conditioners; several extra 36" cooker dryers and conditioners. All steel linter baling presses; 141-176 saw linters; seed cleaners; No. 153 separating units; bar hullers; lint beaters; stack cookers; rolls; hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers, each complete with 14" conditioner and 36" cooker; 5 high 60" ball bearing rolls. 141-saw Carver linter. Fort Worth Lint Cleaner, 72" and 85" cookers. Butters milling machine. Double box linter press. Attrition mills. Single drum hull beater. 45" Carver huller.—Spores & Cook Machinery Co., 151 Leslie St., Telephone PR-5958, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Multiple head linter saw filing machines 105" or 141 saw linters. Excellent for seed delinting plants.—Creasy Rotary Filer Co., Balinger, Texas.

FOR SALE—Anderson Twin Motor Super-Duo 36" cooker expellers complete with motors and electrical starting equipment. Purchased new in 1947, operated approximately 2½ years. A-1 condition. Present arrangement for flax and soybeans. Contact Lee Atherton by letter or phone, Federal 3-2112, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—Good, heavy Continental up-packing, cotton linter press, 24 x 48 box.—Cuero Oil Mill, Cuero, Texas.

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100	Slipring	900	1189
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FOR SALE—One Titusville compact type 215 h.p. steam boiler, serial No. 3333265, catalog No. CM-303, working pressure 15 lbs., complete with Todd oil burner, Vulcan electric heater, Honeywell controls, motors and electrical starting equipment. Purchased new in 1949, used only a short while. A-1 condition. Contact Lee Atherton by letter or phone, Federal 3-2112, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Cotton gins, oil mills, compresses. Contact M. M. Phillips, Phone TE5-8555, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-67" Hardwicke-Etter feeders, double V-belt, late models.—Jim Kilgore, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—4-66" Standard Mitchell feeders late model with V-belt drives and hot air receivers. A bargain, painted and remodeled like new.—P. O. Box 370, Kosciusko, Miss.

FOR SALE—One all-steel 50", 5-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter incline cleaner in perfect condition.—R. W. Kimbell, Box 456, Phone 3371 or 3352, Earth, Texas.

FOR SALE—3-80 Gullett all-steel airblast gin outfit, including 14 shelf drier, bur machine, four and six drum inclined cleaners, down-packing steel press, super extractors, scales, motors, fans. Completely modern, ready to gin now. Priced to sell.—Wakelon Trading Company, P. O. Box 486, Phone 4411, Zebulon, N.C.

FOR SALE—One Murray Big Reel cleaner drier with separator, double 35" fan, Mitchell burner, 1948 Model, condition good. Priced to sell at \$3,750 loaded on buyers truck.—M. S. Knowlton, Perthshire, Mississippi.

FOR SALE—Gins: 2-80 saw Murray with roll dump and glass fronts and 5-80 saw Continental model C air blast with 30 fronts. Feeders: 6-60" and 8-66" Super Mitchells and 4-60" Hardwicke-Etter with after cleaners. One 4-80 all steel Lummus conveyor distributor for left hand outfit. Steel Cleaners: One 43", 6-cylinder Stacy with variable pitch V-drive, one 50", 6-cylinder Continental incline and one 50" Hardwicke-Etter cleaning system, consisting of one 7-cylinder blow-in type and one 9-cylinder V-belt driven with three way by-pass mechanism for type "I" setting. Steel bur machines: One 14" Murray and two 10" Hardwicke-Etters, used in dual setup and complete with extended intake and return 12" conveyor and trough. Steel separators: One 48" type M, one 48" type C, and one 60" type M Lummus, one 50" Hardwicke-Etter flat screen. Driers: One 24-shelf Hardwicke-Etter tower, complete with rectangular conduit, thermometer, heater and 40" hot air fan with 40 h.p. electric motor. New Government type towers and drying equipment. Heaters: One ½ million Mitchell, 3-one million and one-two million Continental and one-½ million Murray. One 5-80 practically new double drum Cen-Tennial condenser with lint slide and automatic self-cleaning mechanism. Fans and press pumps in various sizes and makes. One gas fired cottonseed sterilizer complete with 5 h.p. motor and speed reducer. One 10' dust collector system complete with 35" fan and 30 h.p. motor, used one season. One practically new double box self contained Cen-Tennial seed scale and two practically new 9" Cen-Tennial screw elevators. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Qualified graduate engineer to assist you with any of your machinery problems at no obligation. Call us regarding any machinery or complete plants you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephones: Day 2-8141, Night: 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—2-80 Continental brush direct connected gins. 2-66 Super Mitchell extractor feeders flat belts. Used seed sterilizers.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Phone 4251, Ville Platte, Louisiana.

FOR SALE—Complete. 6-70 air blast loose roll huler gins, with MEJ abtractor feeders, practically new with V-belt drive, lint flue with trunk.—Ed. Kolar, Moulton, Texas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—5-1949 model Hardwicke-Etter extractor feeders in good condition.—Howard & Jones, Moody, Texas.

FOR SALE—Conveyor distributors. One 5-80 Mitchell, one 5-70 Lummus. Gins: 4-90 Murray Safety, 10-90 Gullett, 7-80 Lummus 1949 model, glass front double mote, 4-80 Continental Model C brush, 4-80 1952 Model Murray glass front with mote suction, 4-80 Cen-Tennial air blast with loose roll boxes and glass fronts, 5-70 Continental Model C brush with 30 fronts, 1-30 saw Murray glass front, 5-70 Lummus automatic all-steel ball-bearing picker rollers. Lint cleaners: 2-80 saw 1949 Continental. Driers: Two Lummus thermo cleaners. Bur machines: 1-14" Murray, 1-10" all-steel Continental, one Hardwicke-Etter 14" wood. Cleaners: One Hardwicke-Etter 7-cylinder blow-in type, two Continental inclined 4-cylinder all-steel, one 6-cylinder Continental all-steel air line, 5-60" V-drive Super Mitchell, 5-66" Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder after-cleaner. Huller cleaner feeders: 4-80 Lummus L.E.F. factory reconditioned, like new, make me offer. 5-70 Lummus MEF, 7-80 Lummus MEF, one Continental 4-X 80-saw. Condensers: Two 60" Continental all-steel side-discharge, one Lummus 60" up-discharge. Separators: One Murray, one Gullett, one Continental, one Lummus. Pumps: One Murray, one Continental, one Hardwicke-Etter. Engines: One L3000 Le Roi, one MM Twin six 210 h.p., one MM 240 h.p. 6-cylinder. Electric motors: Sizes from 3 to 150 h.p., 220-440 volt.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 49626 and 47847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—One new Cen-Tennial centrifugal lint cleaner at a tremendous bargain.—Contact Howard Hall Company, 214 South 10th Street, Birmingham, Alabama.

FOR SALE—Government type tower driers, automatic gas heaters, blow pipes, and fittings. We are prepared to deliver and install driers, and any gin machinery in conjunction with drying equipment.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Phone 4251, Ville Platte, Louisiana.

FOR SALE—To be moved, one complete Gullett gin, 4-80 saw 1949 Gullett gins, four Model 100 Gullett feeders, one 1949 Gullett dropper, one 1949 Gullett condenser and lint flue, one 1949 all-steel down packing Gullett press and packer, four 1951 Murray saw type lint cleaners, one Minneapolis-Moline NEV 240 h.p. with transmission equipment.—J. P. Bowlin Gin, LaFeria, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 saw Continental all-steel Model C air blast gin stands equipped with latest type smooth top gin ribs.—Gilbert Gin Co., P. O. Box 1029, Carlsbad, N.M.

FOR SALE—Special bargain—7-90 saw, practically new, Gullett DC-AB gins at \$475 each.—Bill Smith, P. O. Box 694, Phones 49626 and 47847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—3-80 Cen-Tennial gins, \$250 each. Special Mitchell Super units, 66" units, completely rebuilt, \$750 each. Hardwicke-Etter short stroke trumper, complete with charge box, \$500. Lummus iron bound steel, one-story down-packing trumper, \$1250. Cen-Tennial trumper, \$550. Continental ram and casing, \$150. ½-M BTU Hardwicke-Etter burner, \$50. 1-M Mitchell burner, \$400. No. 30 Mitchell vaporizer, \$200. Complete 3-80 Continental gins with FEC Mitchell feeders, Mitchell steel conveyor distributor, 6-cylinder horizontal Murray steel cleaner, 100 h.p. Fairbanks diesel, 1-M Mitchell burner, Continental condenser, two-story iron bound press, unloader fan, all transitions items complete, \$4500. A real buy for someone who wants to get in the gin business cheap. Priced to move.—Wonder State Manufacturing Company, Paragould, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—Fairbanks-Morse 100 h.p. diesel engine and complete Murray plant to be moved as territory now planted in flax. Located near Kenedy, Texas. Will sell any part.—August Loos, 1123 Kayton Avenue, or phone Lehigh 2-6757, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE—One long stroke E-J trumper, two 50" Continental droppers, one 50" Lummus dropper, one 72", 7-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter cleaner, 3-cylinder straight line and 4-cylinder incline. All of above machinery is reconditioned and painted. 4-80 saw Continental saw cylinders in good condition, one ram and casing with new by-pass head in perfect shape. Four 60" H-E plain hoppers with glass fronts. One steel building.—R. W. Kimbell, Phone 3372 or 3351, Box 456, Earth, Texas.

FOR SALE—2-trough Continental drier with oil heater, all pipe, transitions, fan with V-drive, 4-drum inclined cleaner and separator complete, \$2750. 3-80 direct connected Continental model C brush gins, lint flue, hull and seed conveyors, couplings, all in good condition, \$1200. 3-80 all-steel side-discharge Continental condenser, \$700. One set double hopper Continental scales and conveyor lift seed elevator, \$650. Also some miscellaneous fans and transmission.—W. A. Boykin, Boykin, South Carolina.

FOR SALE—One Hardwicke-Etter Type I all-steel cleaning system. Consists of 6-cylinder air line cleaner, 16-shelf tower drier, burner, fan and piping; one 5-cylinder V-drive No. 1 blow-in type cleaner, 3-way bypass, 14" bur machine; one 5-cylinder V-drive No. 2 cleaner, all suction pipe, including suction. Price \$8,500.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 49626 and 47847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Murray big reel drier complete with separator, good condition \$500. Murray bur machine, all-steel, 10'. Saws and brush in good condition, \$400. One MM 185 h.p. engine, natural gas, with skid rails, \$1500. One 75 h.p. electric motor, with switch, reduced voltage starter. Machinery may be inspected at Colley Gin Co., Edinburg, Texas. Tom Colley, owner mgr., Phone DU3-3222, Box 572, Edinburg, Texas.

FOR SALE—Five Murray saw type lint cleaners, 1951 models, complete with by-passes and short flues. For 90-saw gins. Can be adapted to 80-saw gins. W. C. Thompson, Mgr., Citizens Co-op Gin, Route 1, Shallowater, Texas, or call 4535 Anton.

FOR SALE—Continental cotton gin equipped with Super Mitchell, electric motors, good machinery. Will sell part or all.—Mrs. C. B. Martin, Telephone 1408, Guthrie, Okla.

FOR SALE—Gin buildings, 30', 36' and 40' widths. Any length. Built in sections, bolted in place.—Moorman Steel Co., Hutchins, Texas, or call CA5-2832.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Used steel cotton press, must be late model, heavy duty, high capacity, preferably up-packing.—Box 895, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

WANTED — Several complete late model gin plants. Give detailed information and price in first letter.—Box EX, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—All-steel, long stroke, down-packing, one-story press, with tramper. Notify the Wonder State Manufacturing Company, W. L. Gatz, Jr., Paragould, Arkansas.

WANTED—4-66" Mitchell Super or Super Chief units or Hardwicke-Etter large extractor feeders. Also 72" steel condenser. State condition, year model and price in first letter.—Box PB, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Experienced ginner repair man to do some repair work and ginning this season. Must be sober and reliable.—211 W. Gayle, Edna, Texas.

WANTED—Southeastern oil mill wants a superintendent. Must be capable, sober and a steady worker. Apply giving experience, age and references.—Box HGC, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Would be interested in hearing from reliable ginner wishing to lease and operate a gin this season.—211 W. Gayle, Edna, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—8-cylinder 385 h.p. Buckeye diesel engine complete with electric machinery, 250 KW generator, exciter and electrical starting equipment. Unit completely overhauled, cleaned and painted in 1964; operated less than 300 hours since overhaul. Contact Lee Atherton by letter or phone, Federal 3-2112, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

INSPECTIONS and appraisal. Dismantle and installation.—Oscar V. Shultz, Industrial Engineering, Phone BUtler 9-2172, P. O. Box 357, Grapevine, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—100 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse engine and 40 h.p. engine. Priced reasonably. Both engines in good condition. Write, wire or call D. B. Standridge Gin, Route 1, Moody, Texas. Phone 345, Moody.

FOR SALE—One 175 h.p. 24 x 48 steam engine, one 66" x 16" boiler, 110 lb. pressure, one 66" x 16" boiler, 108 lb. pressure, one endless leather belt 19" wide x 128'5" long. All in perfect condition.—Phil Pointer & Son, Panola County, Como, Mississippi.

FOR SALE—Two 220 h.p. Minneapolis-Moline natural gas or butane twin units, low hours, in excellent mechanical condition, complete with cooling coils and pumps, spray nozzle headers, mufflers and V-drive equipment. One clockwise rotation, other counter-clockwise.—E. D. Gregory, telephone, day 2612, night 2331, Parkdale, Ark.

FOR SALE—Power Units: 51 h.p. Le Roi, \$50; 70 h.p. Le Roi, \$850; 139 h.p. Le Roi, \$1350; 130 h.p. International, \$950; 160 h.p. G.M.C., \$2750; 280 h.p. Le Roi, \$4500; 400 h.p. Le Roi, \$7500.—Wonder State Manufacturing Company, Paragould, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—One V-12 L3000, 400 h.p. Le Roi butane engine; one V-8, 230 h.p. Le Roi engine; two twin six MM, 210 h.p. butane engines; two 6-cylinder MM 240 h.p. butane engines; several 7½, 10, 20 and 30 h.p., 220-440 volt electric motors and starters.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 49626 and 47847, Abilene, Texas.

Report on Cotton Work

The Technical Department, Institute of Cotton Production, Bogota, Colombia, has published a report on its experimental work. This bulletin, No. 10, is in Spanish and may be obtained from the Institute.

Annual Feeders' Meet Has Thirtieth Anniversary

The annual Feeders Day at Oklahoma A. & M. College April 21 marked the thirtieth anniversary of the event's founding by the late Dean W. L. Blizard, head of A. & M.'s animal husbandry department at the time.

Growing from a first attendance of 285 to a peak of 4,400 after World War II, the meeting features displays of animal husbandry research programs.

Featured speaker this year was George Ellis, manager of the Bell Ranch, Bell, N.M. One of the highlights of the program is honoring the two A. & M. animal husbandry graduates who have done outstanding work in their fields.

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GREATER PROFITS



- ◆ A Moss Cleaner will raise cotton a full grade or more!
- ◆ Will bring greater ginning volume and added profits to you!
- ◆ The initial cost, installation cost and operating costs are low!
- ◆ There is a Moss Lint Cleaner for every type and size gin!

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• W. A. Jacob Promoted By Anderson, Clayton

C. T. FUQUA, JR., president of Anderson, Clayton & Co. foods division, has announced the appointment of William A. Jacob, Jr. as vice-president, foods division, in charge of manufacturing and research, effective May 1, 1956. He will make his headquarters at the foods division general offices in Dallas. Jacob is presently assistant general director of refineries for Anderson, Clayton & Co. in Houston.

A native of Illinois, Jacob began his training in the food industry in 1933 as a laborer with the Chicago refinery of Armour & Co. After two years in this position he entered the University of Illinois and graduated in 1939 with a degree in chemistry.

After graduation, Jacob entered Armour's chemical pilot plant in Chicago where he worked in research and development on the preparation of fatty acid derivatives and compounds.

In 1942, he became head of Armour's refinery pilot plant and developed the process of hydrogenation of triglycerides, fatty acids and nitriles using dissociated ammonia for which patent rights were secured.

Another development that resulted from Jacob's work was a continuous hydrogenation system coupled with continuous deodorization.

He left Armour in 1946 to become assistant manager of the Eastern division of the Schalk Chemical Co. in Chicago, but returned to Armour in 1947 as assistant superintendent of the quality control division, refinery department.

Jacob joined Anderson, Clayton & Co. in 1948 as assistant to the manager of the finished products division. At that time construction was underway on two new finished products plants, one at Sao Paulo, Brazil, and the other at Monterrey, Mexico. He assisted in the start-up operations of these two plants and helped establish chemical control of processing and products. In 1950, he was transferred

to Sao Paulo, Brazil, as general manager of Lapa Industries. In addition to processing vegetable oils, this operation manufactures soap and tin containers for shortening, salad oil and margarine. In 1954 he was promoted to assistant general director of refineries for Anderson, Clayton & Co. with headquarters in Houston.

Jacob is married, and has three children. He is a member of the Methodist church, and he and his family plan to make their home in Dallas in the near future.

New Product

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO. HAS NEW ENGINES

Two new heavy-duty V-type engines have been announced by Caterpillar Tractor Co. Capable of producing up to 650 HP (maximum), the new units add increased versatility to the company's line of modern industrial engines.

Available in turbocharged, roots-blown, naturally aspirated and spark ignited versions, the new eight and twelve cylinder D375 (Series D) and D397 (Series D) Engines are of four-cycle design, as were their predecessors, the D364, D375, D386 and D397.

Principal differences between the new engines and the former models are in the cylinder heads, exhaust manifolds, method of supercharging, and in the case of the spark-ignited engines, the fuel used and the method of igniting it. Inherent advantages of the former models, such as the completely water-jacketed, port-free cylinder liners and the low injection pressure, precombustion chamber type fuel injection system have been retained, the firm says.

The new turbochargers now available for these engines enable them to produce increased power with less fuel by using the energy of exhaust gases which would otherwise be wasted.

New exhaust manifolds are offered in "dry," "shielded" and "wet" versions to enable users to adapt the engines to their specific needs. The new shielded

manifolds utilize heavy layers of fiber glass, encased in steel.

The new D397 and D375 spark ignited engines produce 400 and 267 HP respectively, using low cost natural gas as fuel. Outstanding features are a 10 to one compression ratio, a low-tension magneto ignition system and new "deep-domed" pistons.

The "deep-domed" pistons used in the new spark-ignited engines are the result of extensive research and engineering.

The new spark-ignited engines are expected to find wide application in areas where natural gas is available. Some of the jobs for which they are especially suited are powering pipeline pumps, sewage disposal plants, cotton gins, municipal pumping stations, and stationary irrigation systems, the manufacturer says.

Considerable attention has been given to making the new D397 and D375 Engines highly compact and easy to install.

Compact design is also seen in the new Caterpillar self-regulated generators which will be available for the new diesel engines.

Additional information is available from Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.; or from The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

■ JAMES A. KIME, formerly with USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, is now with the U.S. Army, SO Division, Camp Detrick, Md.



Anniversary Speaker

RICHARD R. DEUPREE, chairman of the board of Procter & Gamble, will be the featured speaker at two events during the thirty-fifth anniversary celebration of the Dallas plant on April 26. He will speak at a birthday luncheon for all employees and a dinner at the Statler Hilton for business, industrial and civic leaders. J. T. McKinnon, Dallas factory superintendent, said other company executives from Cincinnati coming to Dallas for the event will include James M. Ewell, vice-president in charge of manufacture; and Samuel P. McCalmont, division superintendent in charge of plants in Dallas, Kansas City, Long Beach and Sacramento, who was Dallas plant superintendent from 1941 to 1946.



Note the hot air on the cleaners is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash and stems through the screen. Cleaners made in any number of cylinders to meet local conditions.



Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

STACY Cotton Drying, Cleaning and Extracting System

If your gin stands and feeder extractors are in good condition, all that is needed to bring your gin plant up to date is this modern STACY cotton conditioning system.

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The STACY COMPANY, Inc.

2764 Taylor Street Dallas, Texas



office and yard supplies

METAL BALE TAGS



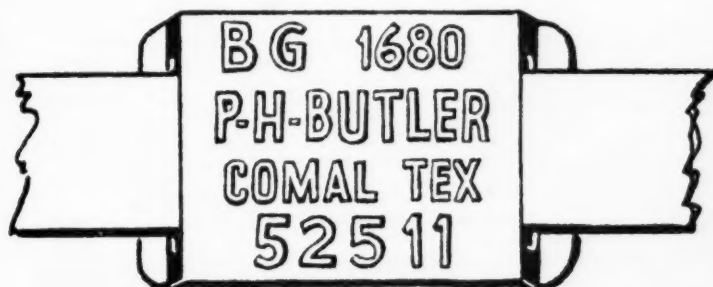
STYLE B This is the Lowndes "Standard" metal tag, shown in exact size. Available in Red, Blue, Green, Gold. This tag wraps around the bale tie.

STYLE A This is the Ennis "Duo" debossed metal tag in exact size. Available in Red, Blue, Green, Gold, Black.

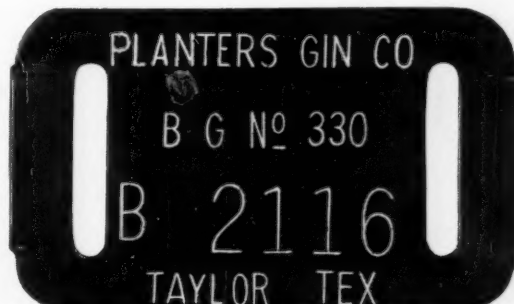


STYLE C This is the Ennis "Stamped" metal tag in exact size. Available in Red, Blue, Green, Gold, Black.

QUANTITY		STYLE A	STYLE B	STYLE C	STYLE D	STYLE E
500		\$13.90	\$12.50	\$13.16	\$11.50	\$13.90
1000		22.68	22.75	21.95	20.50	22.68
2000	Per M	21.58	22.25	20.90	19.75	21.58
3000	"	21.21	22.00	20.49	19.50	21.21
5000	"	20.49	20.50	19.75	18.50	20.49
10000	"	19.38	20.25	18.65	17.50	19.38
20000	"	18.65	20.00	17.91	17.00	18.65
50000	"	18.29	20.00	17.56	17.00	18.29
Over 50M	"	17.55	20.00	16.83	17.00	17.55



STYLE D This is the Lowndes "Slotted" metal tag, shown in exact size. Available in Red, Blue, Green, Gold.



STYLE E This is the "Denman" metal tag, shown in actual size. Available in Red, Blue, Green, Black or Plain Galvanized Steel.

WE CAN ALSO FURNISH: Paper Bale Tags • Gin Tickets • Checks • Ledgers • Marking Ink • Knives
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The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill **PRESS**

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What's Ahead for Fats and Oils

HOWARD J. HOUK, assistant manager, Economic Research Department, Armour and Co., outlines fats outlook in this address before the Valley Oilseed Processors' recent meeting in Biloxi.

IN THE early 'twenties a manufacturer of buggies and spring wagons disregarded the rapid rise in the production of Model-T's and was soon out of business. A farmer who continued to produce oats soon learned to his sorrow that the "Ole Gray Mare" and the "pair of mules" had disappeared. A manufacturer of grain binders in the 1930's who did not switch to combines was soon bankrupt.

All three of these men failed to recognize trends that were developing. Knowledge of trends is important in looking ahead.

• **Cottonseed Oil Production** — In recent years, the output has averaged 1.9 billion pounds, 500 million more than the average for 1939-41. Total domestic consumption during this period has increased less than 100 million pounds. Use in shortening has decreased substantially so that now this industry requires less than 500 million pounds per year in comparison to almost 900 million before World War II. Increased consumption has occurred through margarine and other uses, such as salad and cooking oils.

Exports have been the outlet for surplus production in the past two years.

These, of course, have been through the federal government's surplus disposal programs. This year exports may be almost as great as the quantity used in the domestic manufacture of shortening and margarine combined.

• **Soybean Oil Production** — This is now six times that produced during the prewar years 1939-41. Since 1950, its production has expanded by 50 percent and further growth will occur. Use of soybean oil in shortening and margarine has grown rapidly. The quantity used in the manufacture of margarine has more than doubled since 1950.

Exports of soybean oil have been erratic. This year, shipments out of the country may be in the area of 400 million pounds. In addition, exports of beans are expected to be 65 million bushels or almost 20 percent of the crop. Combined, on an oil equivalent basis, this would aggregate one billion pounds.

• **Lard Production** — Output is at a record peacetime high, a sharp increase from the lows of 1953 and 1954 when hog slaughter was greatly reduced. Lard used as lard has been steadily declining since 1950, while the quantity

consumed through shortening has increased. This year, one-half billion pounds will be used in the manufacture of shortening.

Exports of lard are above the prewar level and in calendar 1956, will be more than 25 percent of total production or nearly 650 million pounds.

As you observe, the fats and oils industry is also being subjected to sharp shifts in trends.

• **Markets** — Major domestic markets for vegetable oils are the shortening and margarine industries. Shortening production is now at two billion pounds a year. Growth in the postwar period has been substantial. Over the past 20 years, expansion of the margarine sales has been even more spectacular, especially at the time of repeal of certain federal and state laws which were restricting its sale.

Soybean oil has captured the lion's share of the margarine market. Of total fats used in the manufacture of margarine, this year over 70 percent will be soybean oil. Cottonseed oil will be only 25 percent. Six years ago, more cottonseed oil was being used than soybean oil. A major factor contributing to the shift was the government's heavy purchase program for cottonseed oil. Margarine manufacturers now include a much greater proportion of soybean oil in formulas than ever before.

For shortening, the trends are similar. During the 1939-41 period, cottonseed oil had 65 percent of the shortening market. This year, only 20 percent. Another competitor, and one which is



KEMGAS How Statifier Cuts Costs ... Boosts Gin Production

Experienced Ginners Know ...

... the advantages of moisture in baling cotton. It makes pressing simpler. It enables the press crew to keep up with the production of the largest gin. It reduces sponginess so that losses from broken ties are practically eliminated. Press repairs are kept at a minimum. It turns dry, harsh-feeling samples into smooth ones that have a slightly longer staple.

Write, Wire or Phone For Details Today!

"Magic Wand" Moisture Control

The gentle mist of "wet water" now has the most dependable control yet devised. Two steel rods (Magic Wands) protruding up through the bottom of the lint slide are connected to two sensitive-but-rugged micro switches under the slide. When the batt of cotton depresses the "wands" the mist starts. The Moist wetting agent insures quick, uniform penetration ... costs less than 2¢ a bale and wet water only adds about 8 lbs. to a 500 lb. bale. Breaks in the batt, releasing either "Magic Wand" or both, instantly stop the mist and prevent wetting the lint slide.

Available in 4 Automatically Controlled Models

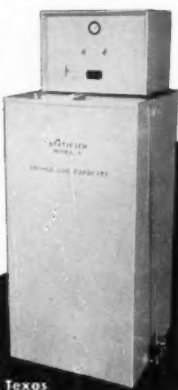
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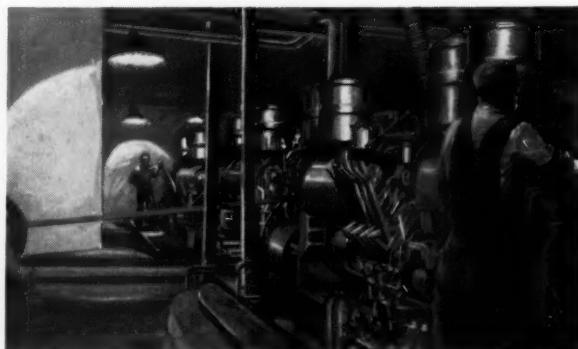
What is your power problem?

Why experiment with unfamiliar power problems—when you can take full advantage of the experience and know-how of the Nation's Largest Distributor of Diesel Engines?

Fuel Selection—Complicated fuel conditions are no problem to Stewart & Stevenson engineers. The line of engines offered by Stewart & Stevenson cover all types of fuels such as butane, natural gas or diesel fuel and Stewart & Stevenson's experience in burning inferior types of fuels such as heavy crudes has been extensive.

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growing rapidly, is meat fats. These fats now exceed cotton oil in the manufacture of shortening.

The sharp changes in utilization of edible fats are also clearly shown by observing per capita consumption. Margarine has increased from a prewar average of 2.5 to nearly eight pounds per person. During this same period, butter declined from 17 to nine pounds per capita. Temporarily, there appears to be some pickup in butter consumption. This may continue for a number of months; however, in the years ahead, butter consumption per capita is likely to decline and margarine consumption increase.

As the younger generations form new households, the preference for butter will become less evident. Consideration must also be given to future support programs for the dairy industry. Should these be lowered substantially, the amount of milk now going into butter would be greatly reduced, as farmers would concentrate their capital in other more profitable enterprises.

The total per capita consumption of edible fats and oils remains constant at about 48 pounds. Even though the consumers' buying habits have changed substantially for individual fats, there has been only small variation from year to year in total consumption.

Another trend of importance to your industry is the price relation of cottonseed oil to other fats. During the last ten years, cottonseed oil has declined from about 2.5 cents per pound above soybean oil, to one cent above during 1955. In relation to lard, the decline has been from four cents to a two cents premium. Edible fats are more interchangeable to day than ever before. In the years immediately ahead, it seems safe to expect the price of all three of these major fats to average nearer the same level than in the past.

• **Longtime Outlook**—In ascertaining the longer run outlook for vegetable oils, we need not only examine changes in market outlets but also the impact of price changes on production at the farm. The impact of technology and government controls is terrific in recent years. Cotton acreage in the U.S. has declined since 1951 from 27 million acres to 17 million, largely the result of acreage restrictions. Yield per acre, however, has risen from 270 pounds per acre to 420, and total production is down only a little.

Acreage reduction in the three principal producing states represented in your Association (Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee) since 1951 have ranged from 26 to 29 percent. Total acreage reduction in these three states has been 937,000 acres.

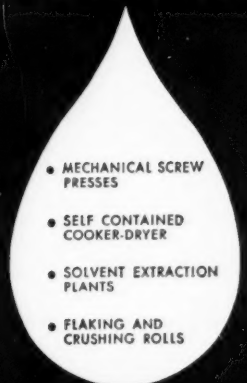
Soybean acreage has increased for the same three states by 1,265,000 acres.

Even though cotton acreage reduction was substantial, cottonseed production in these states has increased 221,000 tons or 25 percent. And soybean production is up 20 million bushels, almost 50 percent. On total oil equivalent basis, this represents an increase of 275 million pounds of oil.

For another approach to the surplus problem, look at combined supplies. In calendar 1951, U.S. production of cottonseed oil, soybean oil and lard aggregated 6.1 billion pounds. For 1956, it will be 7.3 billion pounds, or an increase of 1.2 billion pounds. During this same period, domestic disappearance expanded—only one-half billion

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ACE GIN BLOWER

To prove that the ACE Gin Blower

Cleans faster and better
Reduces fire hazards
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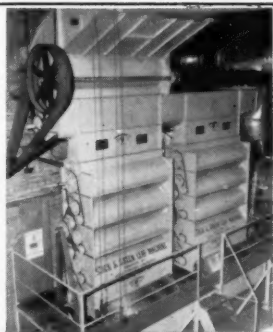
Stick and Green Leaf Machines

U. S. D. A. Designed

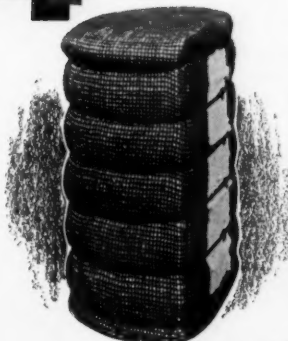
These machines remove so much of all types of trash from seed cotton that you have to see it to believe it.

HINCKLEY GIN SUPPLY CO.

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Carolina
JUTE BAGGING

1. **EXTRA STRENGTH** — Carolina Jute Bagging is extra strong . . . tested for uniformity. Full yardage and full weight is guaranteed.
2. **TAKES ROUGH HANDLING** — Stands up well under rough handling . . . protects cotton both in storage and during shipment.
3. **MAXIMUM PROTECTION** — Cotton is subject to less weather damage than that covered with closely woven cloth.
4. **LOOKS GOOD LONGER** — Open weave admits sunlight and air . . . keeps cotton dry and in good condition. Looks better after cutting sample holes.

Carolina **BAGGING COMPANY**

HENDERSON, NORTH CAROLINA

pounds. This leaves a "surplus" of nearly three fourth billion pounds.

What will the situation be by 1960? If expansion continues at the recent rate, this surplus would be doubled.

Is this apt to occur? We expect further increases unless expansion is substantially restricted by government controls and these would need to be much more stringent than appears likely. At the same time, our domestic market will expand only in proportion to population growth, now about two percent per year. This means a further increase in supplies available for export. It may also mean that government programs will continue to be used to dispose of the surplus.

• **Immediate Outlook** — As you know, we started this 1955-56 season with

plentiful supplies of all major fats and oils. Then in early January, the government started a rather massive disposal program for edible oils in the form PL 480 allocations, permitting foreign countries to buy U.S. oils with their own currencies. These export authorizations have been on such a large scale so that concern has become general of a shortage of edible oils before the new crop. The market responded to this with an advance in edible oils from 11.5 cents in mid-January to 15 cents in early March. As these PL 480 agreements were completed, the market finally leveled off.

Barring another upsurge in government activity, it is likely that edible fats and oils markets this spring and summer will be increasingly dominated by the prospects for the new crops. The

outlook as of now: Less cotton oil and less lard, but again more soybean oil; altogether, supplies of fats and oils should again be plentiful.

AFMA Releases Program For '56 Convention

"Selling the Market" will be the program feature for the second day of the forty-eighth annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association, May 23-25, in Chicago. According to AFMA Secretary-Treasurer W. T. Diamond, this sales and advertising section of four speakers will replace the previously scheduled session sponsored by AFMA Nutrition Council.

Four speakers for May 24 include the two previously announced, Dale W. McMillen, Jr. and Van L. Phillips, as well as John F. Reeder and Sterling E. Peacock. Reeder of Benton and Bowles, New York City, will discuss retailer stimulation in a talk entitled, "A Design For Dealers." This will be followed by the concluding address from Peacock, vice-president, N. W. Ayer and Son, Inc., Chicago, entitled, "How Well Do You Know Mr. 'F'?"

The keynote address of the AFMA convention will be given May 24 by Meyer Kestnbaum, president, Hart, Schaffner & Marx, and special assistant to President Eisenhower on recommendations from the Hoover Commission and the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

The concluding speaker of the convention, May 25, will be Dr. Kenneth McFarland, General Motors Corp., Topeka, Kans. Doctor McFarland will develop possibilities of feed industry leadership in a message entitled, "Lamp-lighters." His talk will be preceded that morning by Joe Bohlen and George Beal, Iowa State College rural sociologists, "How Farmers Adopt New Ideas," and American Farm Bureau Federation President Charles B. Shuman, "Stabilization by Legislation?"

Another program item, featured for the first time this year, is an "Open Forum on Feed Control Problems" which will be held at 8 p.m. May 23. This will be a meeting with feed control officials, members of the AFMA Feed Control Relations Committee, and all other persons interested in feed, legislative and control enforcement problems.

International Crushers Meet

The 1956 Congress of International Association of Seed Crushers will be held in Lucerne, Switzerland, June 19-22, with delegates assembling June 18.

The Association's secretary, A. E. Peel, London, England recently sent out registration blanks for the Congress and hotel accommodations in addition to a map of the convention city marked with Congress sites and points of interest.

Biggers-Adams Wedding

The wedding of Virginia Susan Biggers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Biggers, and Paul Selman Adams, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul S. Adams, will take place in Dallas on June 23. Many members of the cotton industry are friends of the groom and his parents and will extend best wishes to the couple.

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Conventions - Meetings - Events							
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• April 22-25 — American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. For information, write Society headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• May 15-16 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting. Lake Murray Lodge near Ardmore. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary.

• May 21-22 — National Cottonseed Products Association convention. Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. John F. Moloney, 19 S. Cleveland Street, Memphis 4, secretary-treasurer.

• May 31-June 1-2 — Seventeenth annual American Cotton Congress. Lubbock, Texas. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, general chairman.

• June 3-6 — International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 4-5 — North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, 612 Lawyers Building, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Building, Columbia, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina Association.

• June 6-8 — Tristates Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Biloxi, Miss. For information, write Roy Castillow, 20 Lenon Drive, Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.

• June 10-12 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 16-19 — Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Lookout Mountain Hotel, Lookout Mountain, Tenn. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, secretary of Georgia Association; C. M. Scales, 322 Professional Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary, Alabama-Florida Association.

• June 20-22 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson, Miss., secretary.

• June 21-22 — New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso. For information write Winston Lovelace, secretary-treasurer, Pecos Valley Cotton Oil Co., Loving, N.M.

• June 25-26-27 — Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. Sponsored by College, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. For information write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A. & M. College.

• Aug. 13-15 — Joint conventions, American Soybean Association and National Soybean Processors' Association, Univer-

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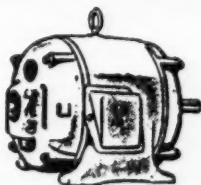
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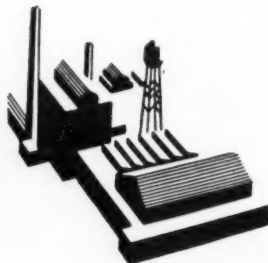
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sity of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. R. G. Houghtlin, president, National Soybean Processors' Association, 3818 Board of Trade Building, Chicago 4; Geo. M. Strayer, executive vice-president, American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

• Aug. 22-23-24—Tenth Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.

• Sept. 23-26 — American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting, Sherman Hotel, Chicago. For information, write Society headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

1957

• Jan. 28-29 — National Cotton Council of America annual meeting, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis. For information, write Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

• April 1-3 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Ed H. Bush, executive vice-president, 3724 Race Street, Dallas. For information regarding exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

• June 5-7 — Tristates Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention, Memphis, Tenn.

Mississippi Council Lists Livestock Opportunities

The advantages of Mississippi as a livestock area and opportunities open to Delta livestock producers were high lighted at a meeting of the Delta Council livestock committee at Stoneville recently.

Paul Newell, Extension animal husbandman, Mississippi State College, George Moffatt, livestock department, First National Bank of Memphis, and Dr. Peter G. Hogg, assistant superintendent, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, participated in a panel discussion of "Feeder Cattle and the Outlook for Cattle Feeding in the Delta Council Area." L. H. Moseley, district agricultural Extension agent, acted as moderator.

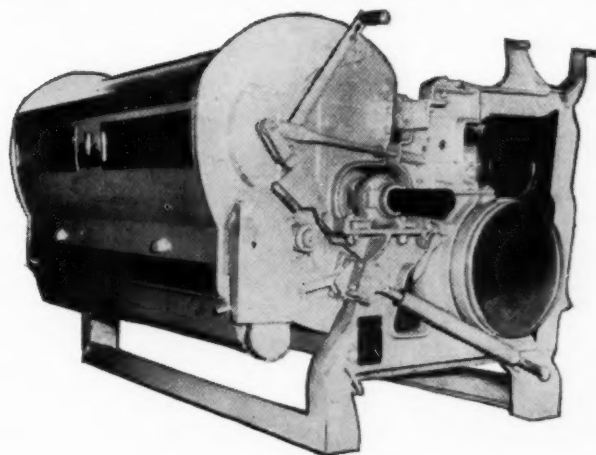
The increase in Mississippi livestock numbers was cited by Moseley who said cattle numbers on Mississippi farms, as of Jan. 1, 1956, were up three percent to reach a new high of 2,440,000 head. Cattle and calves kept mainly for beef production increased five percent to a total of 1,562,000 head. Hog numbers increased 28 percent to 808,000 head. Sheep are estimated at 97,000 head, an increase of seven percent during the year. Mississippi continues to lead the Southeast in cattle numbers and is ranked in the top 15 cattle states of the nation.

Safety Conference Planned

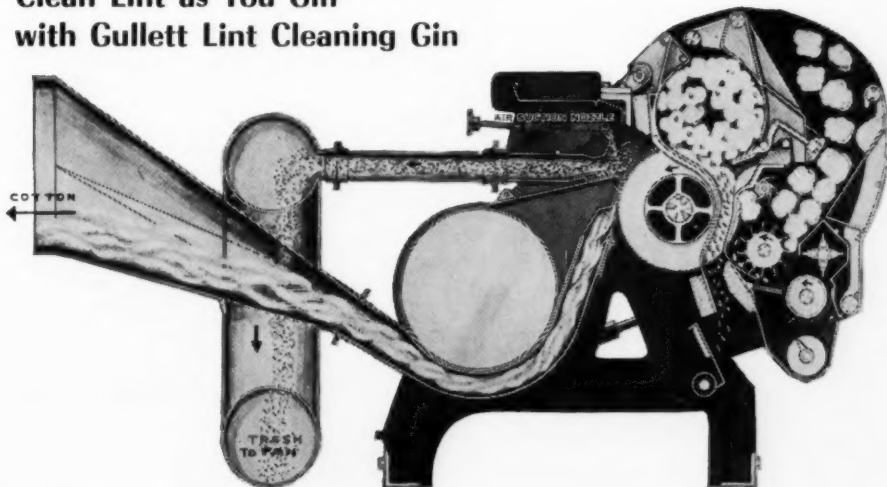
Trade association executive of the cotton ginning and cottonseed crushing industries are among those invited to the President's Conference on Occupational Safety, which will be held in Washington, May 14-16. Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and Texas Cotton Ginners' Association are among organizations invited to send a representative.

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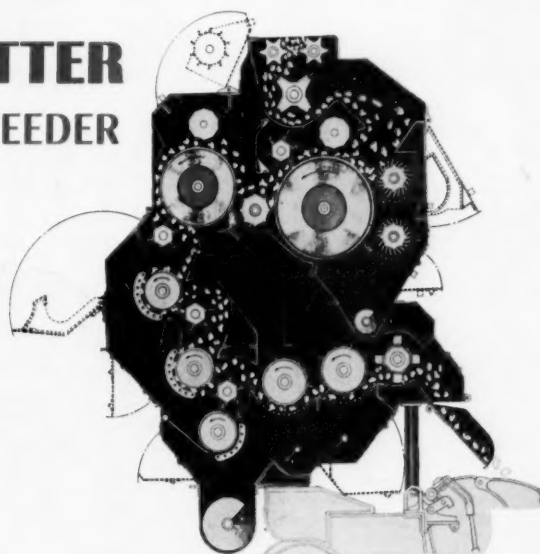
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